

TABLE DELICACIES

RECIPES FOR DISHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Lobster Faei Will Be Appreciated on the Luncheon Menu—Delicious Deviled Kidneys—Best Method of Preparing Soup From Onions.

Lobster Faei.—This is delicious to serve at card parties or luncheons. Remove the meat from a large boiled lobster; then pick into flakes. Place one pint strained tomato pulp in stewing pan and when hot add one tablespoon of corn-starch, wet with a little cold water; two tablespoons of butter, one level teaspoon wet mustard, one teaspoon of scraped onion and the lobster. Simmer until creamy, then fill paper cases. Strain with brown bread crumbs. Serve hot. Canned lobster can be used.

Frozen Beets.—If you want a real delicacy try this: Boil the amount of sugar beets required. When boiled peel, slice and cover with vinegar. Allow them to freeze over night. Serve with ice slightly melted, and you will be surprised to find they have imbibed the flavor of rare old wine.

Quick Dessert.—Take small round milk crackers, toast and toast light brown; put two crackers in each plate; stew, then add a half pound of prunes; sweeten to taste. Place prunes on crackers and pour whipped cream over all; add a slice of lemon to each plate.

Japanese Salad.—Cut the tops off tomatoes; remove the pulp, fill in with potato salad with the usual French dressing. Season with onion chopped fine. Put on ice to chill. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Savory Cakes.—Make a rich puff paste. Cut into rounds. Fill the rounds with a mixture of grated cheese, moistened with tomato sauce. Bake in a quick oven and cut into fingers.

Deviled Kidneys.—Split sheep kidneys in half, with the skin and white membrane removed. Put two ounces of butter in a saucepan and, when hot, put in the kidneys, dust with salt and pepper, and cook quickly. Pour over this a little tablespoonful of onion juice, tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and tablespoonful of sherry, some bread and siltion cheese.

Sea Foam Candy.—To two cups brown sugar add enough water to soak it and boil until it spins a thread. Have the white of one egg beaten stiff on a platter; pour the candy over it, and beat rapidly until it creams, smooth out and cut.

Onion Soup.—Slice a large onion and fry in hot lard. Add flour for thickening, put in a quart of water and let boil 10 minutes. Season with salt, pepper, and a few chopped sorrel leaves. Beat the yolks of two eggs; stir them in the whole, and pour over slices of toast.

Fig Preserves.

Take the figs when nearly ripe and cut across the top in the form of a cross. Cover with strong salted water and let stand three days, changing the water every day. At the end of this time cover with fresh water, adding a few grape or fig leaves to color and cook until quite green. Then put again in cold water, changing twice daily, and leave three days longer. Add a pound granulated sugar to each pound of figs, cook a few moments, take from the fire and set aside two days. Add more sugar to make sweet, with sliced and boiled lemon or ginger root to flavor, and cook until tender and thick.

To Wash Mirrors and Glass.

Put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make short work of it. If the glass is very dirty, put some finely powdered whiting in a small piece of muslin. Dab it over the glass. The glitter the glass the more whiting is required. Then smear evenly with a damp rag and let it remain until dry. Then rub off with chamois. If alcohol be used instead of water the glass will receive a fine polish.

To Heat Milk.

Put the milk in a small tin can, such as an empty cocoa can, and place it in a basin of hot water. Move it rapidly around, and in a short time the milk will be warm enough. When one has a gas or gasoline stove it would be better to heat water over the blaze and then to put milk directly over fire, where it is apt to boil and become unfit for baby's stomach.

French Stew.

One pound of meat, one small head of cabbage, one onion and one quart of tomatoes. Run the meat through a meat hopper or cut in small pieces, cut cabbage, tomatoes and onions fine. Canned tomatoes may be used if fresh ones are not available. Season to taste. Just before serving stir one tablespoon of flour in a little water till it is smooth and add.

Keep Kettles Dry.

The inside of kettles should either be dried whenever the contents have been emptied, or they should be hung up or stood upside down in a dry place. A few drops of water, if allowed to collect at the bottom of the kettle, soon cause spots of rust, and these in time generate into holes.

Escalloped Meat Scraps.

A good way to use left-overs of any delicate meat such as chicken, veal, etc., is to chop the meat fine, add a few peas, season well and a little butter crumbs and pieces of bread. Pour cream over all and bake in brown.

Crawford County Directory

O. PALMER,

VOLUME XXX.

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, NOV. 14, 1907.

Publisher and Proprietor

NUMBER 1.

Crawford County Directory

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff.....Chas. W. Anderson
Clerk.....Jas. A. Linton
Register.....Hulla W. Brown
Treasurer.....Wm. S. Chalker
Prosecuting Attorney.....O. Palmer
Judge of Probate.....W. Harrison
Circuit Court Commissioner.....O. Palmer
Surveyor.....A. E. Newman Jr.

SUPERVISORS

South Branch.....O. F. Dumas
Beaver Creek.....Charles Silby
Maple Forest.....Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling.....John F. Hunt
Frederic.....C. Craven

Village Officers

President.....John F. Hunt
Clerk.....Hous P. Olson
Assessor.....Fred Hartung
Treasurer.....Wm. S. Chalker
Trustees: C. W. Amidon, R. D. Conline, Hans Petersen, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Kraus.

Society Meetings

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. O. Johnson. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. Evening service, 8:00 p. m. Bible study, Monday 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:00 p. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school immediately after morning service, 9:45 a. m. at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:00 p. m. at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. D. McGregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:45 a. m. at 8:00 p. m. Bible study, Monday 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Klidgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Solemn Mass every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, Mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday Mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time." O. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Riese, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 555 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the full of the moon.
J. F. HUM, Secretary. A. TAYLOR, W. M.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.
MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

Grayling Chapter R. A. M. No. 120
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
M. A. RATES, Sec.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 187
Meets every Tuesday evening.
PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Grayling Tent, E. O. T. M. M. No. 192
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month.
W. WOODFIELD, Com.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S. No. 93
Meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the fall of the moon.
MRS. JOHN LEECE, W. M.
MISS JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F. No. 790
Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
MRS. J. WOODBURN, C. R.
MRS. J. WOODBURN, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 652, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall.
ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, L. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
ANNIE EISENHAEUER, Record Keeper.

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month.
MRS. DELVANA SMITH, President.
CORDELLA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m.
E. E. BROTT, Master.
P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 1042B.
Meets alternate Thursday evening at G. A. R. Hall.
E. O. CLARK, V. C.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening.
ANNA EISENHAEUER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.
Meets 2nd and last Thursday of each month.
A. PRINEAU, Pres.
W. K. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.
Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Residence, Penzance Ave., opposite G. A. R. Hall.

H. H. MERRIMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Opera House. Night Calls at residence, first house south of M. A. Church.

C. C. WESCOTT, DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

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It means you have our guarantee that "HENKEL'S" FLOUR gives you the very best results which you can desire or YOUR MONEY BACK.

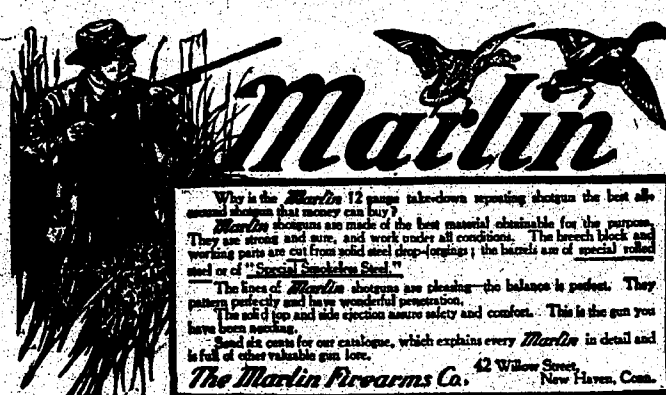
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State S. S. Convention.

The 47th Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Sunday-school Association will be held in the city of Kalamazoo, Nov. 13, 14 and 15th. A number of noted speakers will be present, including W. K. Hartshorn of Boston, W. C. Pearce of Chicago, Prof. E. A. Fox of Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Byron Forbush of Detroit who will give three lectures on the "Boy Problem." To the above add the name of our own Mr. E. K. Warren of Three Oaks. All are men of world wide reputation. We have reason to believe that this State convention will surpass in interest and profit all previous ones.
D. B. ALLEN, Cor. Sec., J. W. MILLIKEN, Pres.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

In the matter of the estate of Martha L. Dickinson, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that six months from the fourth day of November A. D. 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the fourth day of May A. D. 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the fourth day of May A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated November 14, A. D. 1907.
WILLIAMINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

For Fire Insurance call on O. Palmer.

Seldom Wear Out

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills relieve pain—not only once, but as many times as it is necessary to take them. Many persons who suffer from chronic ailments find in them a source of great relief from the suffering which they would otherwise be compelled to endure. Their soothing influence upon the nerves strengthen rather than weaken them. For this reason they seldom lose their effectiveness.

"I am 62 years old and have suffered for 42 years from nervous troubles, rheumatism and neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, and pain around the heart. The Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have been a blessing to me. I don't know what I should do without them, and they are the only remedy I have ever used that either did not wear out in less time than I have been using them, or else the injurious results were such that I would be obliged to cease their use."

MRS. S. C. ROBINSON, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the full package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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CHANGE THE SHERMAN LAW.

By M. E. Ingalls, Banker.

I would ask our public men to cease the talk which gives the inference that everything in our corporation life is rotten; which disturbs business and harms our fair reputation all over the world. It is not true that our business generally is being conducted on unlawful lines. I can state, and defy contradiction, that the railroads of this country, the great interest about which there is so much talk and abuse, are being conducted to-day in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law. The worthless class, the reformer who hopes, without work, to get some of his neighbors' property, are very few. We should not encourage this number or lead our people, who are nearly all comparatively well off, to think that there is any class in this country trying to oppress another.

Above all, the Sherman law, so-called, should be changed. I have repeatedly stated, and I think my construction of that law has been agreed to by the highest in the land, that under the present terms, and if strictly construed, no man can honestly engage in business without danger of violating it. Any agreement, almost, between two parties is a conspiracy. This spirit has been enlarged and re-enacted in State Legislatures until it has produced even worse conditions. In my own State legislation is so strict that if two butchers on opposite corners of the street should agree upon the price of beef-steak it would be a penitentiary offense, and conspiracy can be proved without the usual form of evidence.

WHY THE MEDICINE MAN IS PASSING.

By Frederick Treves.

I am afraid that a long time will elapse before people break off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine when they are sick. It is a prejudice deep down in the hearts of the people. Why it exists it is hard to say, but there it is, and I suppose it must continue some little time longer.

If you picture the environment of a doctor, you see a room with a multitude of shelves covered with bottles from floor to ceiling. These bottles rapidly are vanishing, and the time is not far distant when they will be reduced to an extremely small number. The empty shelves will be replaced by simple living, suitable diet, plenty of sun and plenty of fresh air. The astonishing history of certain infectious maladies surprises in interest every romance that ever has been written. The tubercle at this moment is killing 50,000 people per annum. Not one of those people need die—the disease is preventable.

Take consumption. In the years 1861-5, the mortality from consumption in Great Britain was twenty-five per 10,000, but it has dropped until now it is less than twelve per 10,000. This compels us to ask what is going to happen if this sort of thing goes on. It means this—it will be impossible to find deaths from scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, diphtheria and the like. There used to be 200 leper houses in England. There is not one in existence now, except as a curiosity, and leprosy has left England since the eighteenth century. In 1895, in the short period of six months, if Macaulay is to be trusted, 100,000 people died of the black death. Where is it now? It has vanished. Did anyone at that time ever dream of suggesting that the day could possibly come when death

from leprosy and plague would be unknown? Yet black death has now no place in the British Isles. As an Irishman would say: "Black death has found that England is no place to live in."

FINANCIERS AS MONEY MANIACS.

By Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke.

Americans are manifesting an itching for money beyond all reason. Money has its good sides as well as its evil. It can purchase privileges and multiply chances and annihilate distance. Money makes possible the greatest philanthropic schemes and generous ideas. Money makes the world go, and it can be made humanity's supreme blessing.

Alas, that riches so often prove to be pit-falls to those who seek and to those who possess them! Men become money mad. They want money, not for the privileges which it will afford, but to endeavor to satisfy an insatiable greed. Our age is sadly afflicted with this insatiable greed, and men are endeavoring to get money, honestly if it is convenient, but they must get money.

What instance of this uncontrollable passion of greed have been seen recently in the diabolical system of rebates by which great corporations have grown richer and respectable smaller dealers have been crushed to the wall, and the high-handed robberies and vulgar criminal extravagances of insurance officials?

Somebody has been recently insisting that the very rich are insane, that the acquisition of the power which great wealth brings unsettles men's minds. It is true, however, that selfishness and arrogance and vulgar extravagance, and foolishness and utter defiance of all laws of safety and society characterize some men who become suddenly rich. The awful slaughter of the automobile maniac illustrates this tendency among prosperous people.

WHY WOMEN DO NOT MARRY.

By Henry S. Pritchett.

There is the general supposition that college women do not marry; that higher education is leading them away from the home. This is true, but it also applies to women outside of colleges—women who have mastered an art or a profession. Marriage with them is not a necessity from the point of support; they have their liberty and independence and self-support in their own hands, and they weigh well the advantages they might gain by marrying.

It cannot be questioned that woman's independence as to marriage makes for her happiness, not only as an individual, but as a sex. If the financial question could be eliminated, matrimony would be as nearly ideal a thing as we possibly could conceive, and it seems to be a proved fact that there is little domestic unhappiness among the women who marry from wise choice rather than conventional necessity. Love then becomes the ruling element, as it should be always.

The whole situation is simply this: In the past there was but one future for the girl—matrimony. Today woman regards herself as an individual. She looks at man from a higher viewpoint, and she weighs his powers of making her happy with her own ability to do the same thing. Marriage is no longer a necessity, and when she has mastered an art she can take the same attitude that man does of choosing the one she wants. If she does not find what she likes, she has the same prerogative as the bachelor.

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REUNION OF ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

"Gibraltar of the South" Undergoes Another Siege Commemorating the One Which Was Among the Most Remarkable in Military History.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, composed of officers who served in the great army of the West under Grant and Sherman, recently held its annual reunion at Vicksburg, Miss.

There, where frowned during the first two years of the Civil War the impregnable fortifications of the Confederacy, choking the trade of the great river and cutting the southern half of the republic in two, there, where the great siege was fought out bitterly and bravely on each side, but with victory to Grant, the commander who never led to ultimate defeat, the remnant of the society which, formed in the field in 1863 and included all of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, met in its thirty-seventh session.

With it foregathered some of the surviving Confederate officers who were among the besieged in the fated city, with Gen. Pemberton, from May 10, 1863, when the ring of assault was finally closed around Vicksburg, until the 4th day of July, when the suffering garrison stacked their arms and 27,000 troops surrendered to the forces of the Union.

The siege of Vicksburg is considered one of the most remarkable in all military history. The difficulties to be overcome were tremendous. Again and again were the naval forces on the river and the army on land repelled from "Gibraltar of the South," but the whole nation knew that the struggle must never end until Vicksburg was in the hands of the Union forces.

The United States government has, in commemoration of the great siege, purchased the fighting ground around the city, 1,283 acres, and is making a



ILLINOIS MONUMENT AT VICKSBURG.

great military park which is to be at once a beautiful pleasure ground and a lesson in the history of the memorable siege. The grounds are laid out in broad, paved avenues, with fine bridges, and with a wealth of monuments and tablets to show the position of the various commands of both armies.

Solemnly impressive is the other government reservation at Vicksburg, the national cemetery, where rest the ashes of 16,822 Union soldiers who lost their lives in and around the city during the war. Something of the conditions under which these lives were lost may be imagined from the fact that the graves of 12,719 are marked "Unknown."

Fourteen States—Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—have appropriated large sums of money for the Vicksburg national park, and each of these States has erected suitable monuments and memorials of its sons who fought upon this ground.

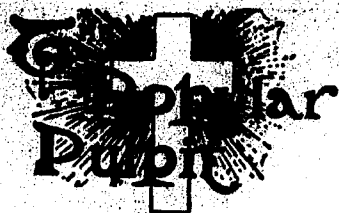
Illinois, appropriating \$260,000 for the purpose, has striven to show, adequately, the feeling of a loyal State toward those who fought among the trenches and hills and wild ravines around Vicksburg.

Along the line of the Union works, nine miles in extent, the State has erected monuments and markers showing the position of the seventy-nine Illinois organizations which took part in the campaign. The State memorial is a white marble temple lighted from its open roof, and upon the walls of it appear, in bronze-lettered tablets, the names of the 38,000 officers and soldiers from Illinois who served in the campaign.

A scroll of marble runs around the interior, like a frieze, and upon this is inscribed the names of the commanders from Illinois, beginning with Lincoln, the commander-in-chief of all the armies, continuing with that of Grant, the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and naming all of the Illinois generals of that army that participated in the Vicksburg campaign.

Demand Credit Currency. The resolution adopted by the American Bankers' Association at its recent Atlantic City convention favors the credit currency plan submitted by the commission appointed last year and favored generally by eastern financiers, although opposed by western men. This indicates that another effort will be made to get another credit currency law through Congress.

In general the plan is to authorize national banks of good standing which have a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent of their capital to issue credit notes in amount equal to 40 per cent of the bond-secured circulation, subject to a 2 1/2 per cent per annum tax, and a further amount equal to 12 1/2 per cent of the bank capital, subject to a 5 per cent tax.



FEAR CONQUERED BY FAITH.

By Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed Bridges.

"Be not afraid."—Matthew 14: 27. "All the world hates a coward. He is not wanted anywhere. Boys shun him in school; men avoid him in business; the nation refuses him with contempt from her service."

We would indignantly resent the charge of cowardice. But are we as brave as we think? Can any man honestly say: "I fear nothing?"

It may not be true, as the proverb declares, that there is a skeleton in every closet, but there is a secret chamber in every heart where fear dwells.

Thus we are unhappy. We are restless, because we are apprehensive. Today may be secure, but who knows what to-morrow will bring forth? Imagination magnifies the chances of disaster and fills the heart with gloomy forebodings. The fairest prospect does not please. Even success is robbed of its rightful joys. Thus also we are unfitted for life and work.

Fear is moral paralysis. It robs us of energy and decision. Opportunity escapes us. All the prizes go to the other man; while we are magnifying the difficulties in the way, behold they have surmounted them. The problem is to get rid of fear. We must find the causes and remove them. We will never amount to anything until we front life with confidence and courage. Two things will go far toward curing us of this fatal weakness.

Do right. Live every day so that you can look your fellow men in the face. Act according to the best standards. Imitate the noblest men.

Wrongdoing makes cowards of us all. There is always a penalty attached to transgression. If we are found out we will suffer loss of one kind or another. If God does not punish us our fellow men will. We are afraid of discovery. We try to cover up our guilt. We have raised up an enemy in our house and while he lives we will never enjoy peace.

One wrong act leads to another. Day by day we become more deeply enmeshed in the web of guilt. There is but one way of escape, and that way is not easy. Confession, followed as far as possible by restitution, will alone free the guilty one from fear. Then you can start again with a clean slate. Prove the honesty of your repentance and your fellow men will be quick to forgive and ready to help.

Have faith. Distrust is a most prolific cause of fear. It weakens the foundations. Skepticism is a sapper and miner. It takes the ground from under our feet. We must feel something under us, substantial and certain, in order to be free from anxiety. Believe in yourself and in the largest possibilities of your nature. You can if you will. Try, and keep on trying. The men who have won the prizes of life had no better chance than you, but they trusted themselves and went boldly forward.

Believe in your fellow men. They are worthy of your trust and they will respond to it. Call no man your enemy. The world is not in league to hold you back. The world has enough to do to look after its own affairs. It will give you such honor and reward as you deserve. It needs your services and will gladly pay the highest market price.

Believe in God. His will toward all is good will. He wants all his children to be happy. To that end he will provide all things needful.

Do not gaze into the future with fearful eyes. Be strong and of a good courage. You will have trials and disappointments, but strength will be given you to meet and overcome them. When you have done your best you may rest in the confident assurance that all will be well.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

By Henry F. Cope.

"And as he prayed the fashion of his countenance was altered."—Luke 9: 29.

Has prayer any power? Does it produce any results. How can my weak petition or even my tears change the course of nature? The philosopher will always ask such questions. Men may have no ready answers and yet, in days of heartache, or emptiness of life, or great sorrow and need, they will pray again, and find refreshing in their praying.

The footsteps of humanity lead to the paths of peace, whom we all acknowledge as supreme in the moral and spiritual realms, taught us how to pray and himself as a man set us the example of prayer. No one has accused him of hypocrisy; but everywhere, in every creed and in none, we join in the prayer he taught us.

There is a seeming contradiction about this whole matter of prayer. Men always have prayed; they pray in every religion; honest, open-eyed men of business and affairs, free from delusions or superstition, pray to-day. Yet we know full well that natural laws cannot be changed, that though all men should pray that this night never might fall darkness would set in just the same.

There are even more serious difficulties about prayer than the natural ones. Can we conceive that a great Father, infinitely wise and good, waits for his children to petition him to take care of them, waits for us to pester him into doing good? If it were so, would not the act of prayer be gaining an immoral advantage over those who might lack either time, knowledge or disposition to pray?

Power in prayer even has come to mean the ability to persuade the Almighty to do unjust, cruel and wicked things, to win him as an ally in an unworthy cause, to secure for ourselves the immense advantage in the

world's business and competition of having Omnipotence move crops and control mighty affairs for our profit.

So long as men think of prayer only as petition they will fall into such errors. The keynote to all prayer is the word of the Great Teacher set at the beginning of the prayer he taught. It is, Father, it would be a strange child who never spoke to his father save to ask for bread or for his signature on a check. Prayer is not prayer so long as it is only an order for a bill of goods.

The power of prayer is not the power to secure earthly benefits at heaven's discounts; it is the power to bring the thoughts and the will, the whole life, over into the atmosphere of things eternal and spiritual. The effect of prayer is seen not in things obtained, but in transformations effected in the character that breathes the air of heaven.

Men always become like the things of which they think most. When prayer is the outgoing of the thoughts in aspiration, in contemplation of that which is high and noble, a reaching after that which surpasses the flesh and the present, a recognition of things infinite and divine, its efficacy is seen in the outer life.

The power of prayer is not in bringing heaven down, but in lifting man up. It becomes a Jacob's ladder on which the soul ascends to heaven instead of lying prostrate at its feet. It serves to send us, when we are being engrossed with the things that are but temporal, that there are things eternal. It is the inner life breathing and enlivening.

Prayer is the directing of the life toward what is best; it is the cherishing of every high thought and glowing vision. It is like the correspondence we maintain with a dear friend, not because we would obtain favors from that friend, but because our hearts are hungry for friendship. So is the heart of man hungry for that which lies beyond bricks and business, for that which age cannot wither and death cannot affect.

If we live only for the bread that perishes and for the things that are seen, how soon we become of those things, the heart turns to clay, and the heavenly light dies from the eyes. But to live toward the ideal, to seek the truth, to recognize and reach after the world greater than that of things, this is to pray and thus to be changed by the power of prayer into the glory of a greater life.

IDEALS IN BUSINESS LIFE.

By Rev. Dr. John Elliot.

Are you greater than your work? How is the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, the doctor, the lawyer, the mother, the housekeeper, the factory hand, to be something greater than his task?

It is bringing the little acts of life into harmony with our life's purpose, and our life's purpose into accord with that of other men, and into harmony with the purpose of the spiritual universe, which I believe to be the object of an ethical society. But how discordantly the sounds of the street and the thought of the tricks of our trade seem to strike in on the thought of such an undertaking. Yet it is just this harmonizing of our work with our noblest purpose that is our task.

How is this to be accomplished? I would say, just by knowing our business—to have clearly in mind what our several functions are. If the business man, the lawyer, the teacher, the preacher, really knew his function, I believe it would be found that there was a greater harmony between us than we imagine.

The average man in business will tell you that he is not there for his health. Business is the dominating profession. It is doing more to form the character of the American people than anything else; yet with what an attitude does the average young man going into business approach this work? He goes in with the idea first of making money; his money he may not intend to use for selfish purposes, but to make money is his main idea.

Supposing a boy is fitted for business and is not fitted for anything else, the world and society, his teachers and parents, as a rule, do him a mighty injustice through their neglect of the ethical side of a business life.

A change is needed, a change in the attitude toward apprenticeship, a large outlook toward the young who are coming out to the work, a more just and workable scale of wages, because only on the basis of these changes can the union ever succeed.

The lessons of life always seem hard at first to learn; sometimes they are body-wearing; sometimes heart-breaking. And yet, after all, this doctrine of ours, of the worth of life and its purpose, seems to me to be a doctrine with more glad tidings and great joy than any that has ever come to the world.

There are times when the great visions, the great harmonies of the world sweep in upon the enraptured soul. We know that they have these visions, because of the light in their faces. And yet, oh, the tragedy of human life! Sometimes we see that light fade in the face and leave no trace behind; sometimes great events and great people are forgotten, and their place is filled with the petty events and the little interests and irritations of life.

We should do more to our guild of mothers and fathers, to our classes for married people, to strengthen and maintain the steady influence of the great purpose, the continued influence of the great thoughts. The crown of an ethical society would be its guild of men and women who have passed through the struggle of life, and whose souls have been made great in it.

Short Meter Sermons. He cannot do who does not dare. Opposition often is the best aid. Living for men is the best evidence of loving God.

It takes an uplifted eye to keep a clean heart.

The difference between what you are and what you would be is the prophecy of what you will be.



JOLLY JOKER.

"If it wasn't for one thing Tommykins would be the most successful like."

"She hasn't any friends to speak of." "No? Then what are they for?" "Puck."

"I ever met." "And that?" "No one ever believes his lies."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"I will pay your debts to-day, but it is positively for the last time!" "Oh, dear uncle, then wait at least until to-morrow!"—Friedlander Blaetter.

"Out of a job?" "Yes—and they put a woman in my place." "Gee! Well, I'll tell you—why don't you marry the woman?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"She—I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven her? He—I think not. I understand she has gone to live with them."—Illustrated Bits.

"Did you ever bite a Boston girl?" "No, I am afraid to go near them," replied the second mosquito. "I've heard they are very cold-blooded."—Houston Post.

"My bride wanted to go on a week's wedding tour, and I wanted to stay at home. Well, we compromised by going on a tour around the world!"—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Clara—As Ethel married in haste, I supposed she repented at leisure? Maude—No; she repented at a cheap boarding house, I understand.—Chicago Daily News.

"I have come all the way out here," said the tenderfoot, "to see your beautiful sunset." "Somebody's been stringing you, stranger," replied Arizona Al. "It ain't mine."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wearry Walker—De world's all wrong. Tired Tatters—Wot's eatin' youse now? Wearry Walker—Ef I'd had de makin' uv it I'd made all de roads runnin' down hill.—Chicago News.

Mrs. Tourist—I'm afraid that the monkey wouldn't please my husband. Vendor—But madame will find it easier to find another husband than to get a monkey like that for three plasters!—Le Hire.

"What shall I read you first?" "The marriages." "Here is an article about some boys who were found playing with dynamite." "Well, read it. It possesses the same elements of interest."—Houston Post.

"What," queried the young man, "is the difference between white lies and black lies?" "White lies," answered the home-grown philosopher, "are the kind we tell; black lies are the kind we hear."—Chicago News.

"Yes," said the Summer Girl, "it's all off. I sent everything back to him yesterday." "Not the ring?" asked her friend. "No, he said I could keep that if I'd send him the hammock I caught him in."—Yonkers Statesman.

Misses—Did you remember to feed the cat every day during my absence? Servant—Every day but one, ma'am. Misses—And didn't the poor thing have anything to eat all day? Servant—Oh, yes, ma'am. She ate the canary.—Chicago Daily News.

First Stranger—Excuse me, but you are a physician, I believe? Second Stranger—You are mistaken, sir. First Stranger—But I overheard you say you followed the medical profession. Second Stranger—And so I do. I'm an undertaker.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Subbubs—How long were you in your last place? Bridget O'Shaunnessy—Tree months, ma'am. Mrs. Subbubs—Is it possible? Bridget O'Shaunnessy—Yes, ma'am, but it wasn't me fault. O had de smallpox an' de house was quarantined.—Philadelphia Record.

"An artist," said the man with pointed whiskers, "must not think about money." "I suppose not," answered Mr. Cumroo. "Every time I buy a picture the artist wants enough to keep him from thinking about money for the rest of his life."—Washington Star.

Yeast—It is difficult to tell the waiters from gentlemen diners at fashionable restaurants now. Crismonbeak—Well, if you happened to search 'em when they went out you could tell the difference. The waiters have all the money in their clothes.—Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Jagwiny (at a late hour, groping his way toward the foot of the stairs)—There's just twice as many chairs in this hallway as there ought t' be. My eyes might fool me on that proposition, o' course, but when I stumble 'gainst 'em, by George, I know they're there!—Chicago Tribune.

The millionaire from Pittsburg was observed to be loitering outside of the party gates. "Why don't you hurry up and knock?" queried a shade. "I'm waiting for that other chap to get ahead of me," whispered the Pittsburg millionaire. "And who is he?" "Why, a grafter from San Francisco. By the side of him I will seem as innocent as a lamb."—Chicago News.

Farmer Pastoriol (discussing literature with the new boarder)—There was one book that my son Bill thought a heap of, when he was vuz 't hum—all about swatlin' and biffin' an' blood. "One of those swashbuckler romances, I presume. Do you recall where the scene was laid?" "Well, I took it t' be a Jersey story, from 't' name of it." "Twuz called 'The Three Musketeers.'"—Puck.

In the Battle Royal. "Are you an active candidate for the presidential nomination?" "Certainly not," answered the sanguine statesman. "In fact, that is exactly what I am trying to avoid. An active candidate for the nomination is as a rule merely the one who invites attention as a formidable rival and gets put out of the game early!"—Washington Star.

You may think you live in a good country, but the real estate agent is the true optimist.

"HAMLIN, THE BAKER."

When Cyrus Hamlin was a student at Bowdoin College he added something to his studies which was not a part of the curriculum, a providential elective, as was proved many years later when he became president of Robert College in Constantinople, and when the necessity for good bread for the soldiers of the Crimea was brought to his notice. In "Cyrus Hamlin, Missionary, Statesman, Inventor," the story is given:

One day at Bowdoin, Professor Smith delivered a lecture on the steam engine to Hamlin's class, not one of whom, perhaps, had ever seen a steam engine. Those were the days of the stage-coach and the ox team.

After the lecture he said to Professor Smith, "I believe I could make an engine."

The professor replied, "I think you can make anything you undertake, Hamlin, and I wish you would try."

He did try, and succeeded. By working twelve and sometimes fifteen hours each day, he built a steam engine sufficiently large to be of real service as a part of the philosophical apparatus of the college.

During the Crimean War there was great need of good bread, and not a steam flour mill in Constantinople. The memory of his steam engine encouraged President Hamlin to think that he could establish a flour mill and a bakery, and east good wheat bread upon the troubled waters of that Eastern war.

He imported a steam engine from the United States, and by the help of Ure's "Dictionary of the Arts," and after labor which surpassed the legendary labors of Hercules, he was ready to grind flour.

Might not a chemist make good bread? He had the theory in his head; the next thing was to have the art at his finger ends. This is the way he speaks of the result:

"My bread came out as flat as a pancake, and too sour for mortal man to eat. But the next was better, and the third was eatable."

He was soon selling bread so sweet, so palatable, and in loaves so much above the legal weight that "Hamlin's Bread" became famous.

One day he was invited to visit the military hospital at Scutari then filled with sick and wounded soldiers. The chief physician said to him, "Are you Hamlin, the baker?"

"No, sir," replied Doctor Hamlin, "I am the Reverend Mr. Hamlin, an American missionary."

"That is about as correct as anything I get in this country," said Doctor MacMahon. "I send for a baker and get a missionary."

MUSHROOMS AND TOADSTOOLS.

Really the Only Genuine Safe Rule Is to Eat Your Steak Without 'Em. Perhaps there would be fewer poisonings from the eating of what are called "toadstools" if people both could and would get it through—or, rather, into—their heads that there are no such things as toadstools, at least in the sense in which the word is commonly used, says the New York Times.

The popular impression, which amounts to a conviction, is that there are two kinds of fungi, one that is edible and one that is poisonous, and that when the former have been called mushrooms and the latter toadstools a sufficient distinction has been made. Of course words can be so employed, and the name of a thing certainly is the name by which it is known, but the trouble is that in this case the distinction does not distinguish, that its failure to do so makes it extremely dangerous, and, not least important, that it causes great range among the scientific folk and not much less among the folk who only have a scientific turn of mind.

The danger arises from the fact that too often the person who has been told that a certain fungus is a toadstool and therefore not to be eaten, assumes that if he avoids that particular variety in the future he is safe. And he has been told that it was one of the many poisonous varieties of mushrooms he would not only have acquired a bit of accurate information, with incidental realization of what an immense number of varieties of mushrooms there are, but he would have been put on his guard against giving undue weight to having learned to recognize one variety that should be avoided.

To the mycologist a mushroom is a mushroom—when it isn't something with a much longer name, which it usually is—and for him its mushroom-ness, so to speak, is not at all affected by the little detail whether its consumption as near-food is followed by death or survival. As a practical man he does, to be sure, divide the species he knows into the edible and the non-edible, but he never calls the latter toadstools, as if they were something quite different from the former, for he knows that they are all of one family and that there is no one peculiarity by which they can be divided.

The old rule—if you eat it and live it is a mushroom; if you eat it and die it is a toadstool—has an element of truth in it, though there are certain signs by which an unknown and untested mushroom can be accused of being poisonous without much danger of doing it an injustice. Perhaps a good way is to let them all alone. Even the best of them is of no measurable value as food and is innocuous only when gathered at just the right time and promptly prepared in just the right way. As for the gustatory merits of the mushroom, they are chiefly the products of suggestion and imagination.

Every man thinks he's a devilish good critic.

HER LITTLE MISTAKE.

A lady who has a great respect for the conventions, and also an abiding fear of the moral angles of the "heathen Chinese," says a writer in the Bostonian, recently went down into New York's Chinatown, and there began a search for a curio to give to a friend. She walked into a shop on Pell street, acknowledged the bow of the grave gentleman who owned the place, and looked about her. She noticed a curious dagger, and in the parlors which she had supposed all Chinamen to understand, said:

"Say, John, how much hee ketchum this knife?"

The price named seemed to her enormous. "No wantee my store, wantee get knife."

The proprietor gravely took the dagger from her hand.

"The price, madam," he said, in perfect English, "is twenty-five dollars, and the price is reasonable. The knife is considered one of the finest specimens of the work of Muey Ling, the armorer who won fame in the fourth dynasty. If madam will look closely, she may be able to see the mark." Then he held the blade up for her nearer vision.

"And do you know," said the lady, when speaking of the occurrence, "he so took me off my feet that I fled from the shop with a hastily stammered apology."

"I understood later that he was a college graduate, and one of the men who are 'advancing China.' But what I have never been able quite to solve is whether he expected me to believe in Mr. Muey Ling of the fourth dynasty, and how much he was just having fun with the intelligent American woman who was trying to talk down to him."

Profitable Parable.

Before the collection was taken at a negro place of worship the minister, a colored man, declared his regret that a certain brother had retired to rest the night before without locking the door of his fowlhouse, to find in the morning that all his chickens had vanished. "I don't want to be personal," he continued, "but I had my suspicions as to who stole them chickens. If I'm right in those suspicions, dat man wou't put any money in de box which will now be passed round." There was a grand collection, not a single member of the congregation feigning sleep. "Now, brethren," announced the minister, "I don't want all yon appetites spoilt by wondering where dat brother lives who don't lock his chickens at night. Dat brother don't exist, mah friends—he was a parable for purposes of finance!"

Humility is one of the ingredients a self-made man occasionally forget

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER



First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

Second, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, has cured more cases of female ills than any other medicine known. It regulates, strengthens and restores women's health and is invaluable in preparing women for child-birth and during the period of Change of Life.

Third, the great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

For more than 30 years has been curing Female Complaints, such as Dragging Sensations, Backache, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Irritation and Ulceration, and Organic Diseases, and it dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham, in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Write today, don't wait until too late.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

BEST IN THE WORLD
NO SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY AT ALL PRICES.
\$25.00 Reward

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make is because of their excellent style, quality, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the best materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is followed after the most complete organization of the shoe industry. The skilled shoemakers who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled, make each W. L. Douglas shoe a masterpiece of art. And show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and how they stand up to the test of time. Write today for the \$25.00 Reward. The genuine W. L. Douglas shoe is stamped on bottom. Take this \$25.00 Reward to your dealer for the genuine W. L. Douglas shoe. If you do not find it, write to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for the genuine W. L. Douglas shoe.

One He Knew. "Let me see," said Asunc, "there's a lot of me called 'bloodstone,' isn't there?" "Give it up," replied Dunn, the bill collector, "but I often hear of the stone you can't get any blood out of." Philadelphia Press.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all the stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the system and assimilating nature is doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 for any case that it fails to cure. Send for full testimonials.

Address: P. O. Box 108, Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Didn't Deny It.

"When you mention the town of Oakbrook," said the man with the incipient bald spot on the apex of his cranial dome, "you touch a sensitive chord. I once had a sweetheart there."

His Divided Allegiance.

"The young man that's calling on you now, Dora, is an agreeable change from the others."

How?

"He doesn't turn down the gas in the parlor."

Why, mamma, he works for the gas company.

"Chicago Tribune."

Paw Declares Himself.

"Paw," asked Tommy, "what do they say the President of the United States?" "Fifty thousand dollars a year," answered Mr. Tucker.

How long does he hold the job?

"Not more than eight years—with my consent, Tommy. I can tell you that right now."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS, SPASMS, ETC.

75 "Guaranteed"

Now Open for Settlement

Some of the choicest lands in the grain growing belt of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the Revised Homestead Regulations. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are now available. The new regulations make it possible for entry to be made by proxy, the opportunity that many in the United States have been waiting for. Any member of a family may make entry for any other member of the family who may be unable to make entry himself or herself. Entry may now be made before the Agent or Sub-Agent of the District by proxy (in certain conditions), to the holder, trustee, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

Any one numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, containing 160 and 320 acres, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

The fee in each case will be \$10.00.

Charges, including notary fees, for the preparation of the homestead application and the homestead certificate, and the homestead fee, are \$10.00. The fee for the homestead application and the homestead certificate, and the homestead fee, are \$10.00. The fee for the homestead application and the homestead certificate, and the homestead fee, are \$10.00.

Write to the nearest Canadian Land Office, or to the nearest Canadian Land Office, or to the nearest Canadian Land Office.

Write to the nearest Canadian Land Office, or to the nearest Canadian Land Office, or to the nearest Canadian Land Office.

UTES MAKE TROUBLE

SHIFTLESS TRIBE TAKES UNCLE SAM'S PATIENCE.

Government Will Aid Them But the Sioux Will Aid Their Enemies—Troops Are Sent to Watch the Obstreperous Red Men.

Eight companies of United States cavalry have been sent to Thunder Butte, S. D., in the fear that the Sioux Indians are about to rise in rebellion and take the warpath as allies of the Utes, who are ready to shed blood because of hardships imposed on them by the Indian agent.

It was feared settlers may be massacred unless extraordinary haste was made in massing in the disaffected region a sufficiently large number of troops to overawe both the Utes and the Sioux.

Orders were received at army headquarters in Omaha to dispatch the remaining two squadrons of the Second United States Cavalry, composed of eight companies, to Thunder Butte at the earliest possible moment. In addition to the cavalry, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry, under Capt. Harry E. Dalton, left Fort Crook for Gettysburg, S. D., to take charge of the base of supplies which has been established there for the operations against the Ute Indians should they start trouble.

It was not known at army headquarters in Omaha why additional troops have been sent to the Cheyenne river reservation, but it was thought the Utes was to prevent any portion of the Sioux tribe from making common cause with the Utes in their revolt against authority.

The Utes, it is pointed out, are in a sense the guests of the Sioux, and the Indian idea of hospitality might induce some of the younger Sioux braves to offer aid in resisting any forcible measures adopted for the subjugation of the disaffected Utes.

The attitude of the Indian office toward the uneasy Utes has been decidedly friendly one ever since they first gave evidence of a desire to get away from their own reservation. In the summer of 1900 the Utes decided that civilization and citizenship were things which they didn't care for, and they announced their determination of leaving the Utah reservation in Utah and striking off into the "Indian country" in South Dakota.

Nearly 300 of them went on the pilgrimage and the government followed in the capacity of friendly adviser, urging them to return to their own reservation and keeping an eye on them as they worked their way westward. It was expected the Utes would return to their reservation in the winter, but they remained in the Wyoming country for some time and apparently had no intention of providing for their own comfort and maintenance during the cold weather.

As a consequence they were finally "arrested" last fall and taken to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where provision was made for their temporary quartering. Arrangements were then made with the Sioux Indians on the Cheyenne river agency in South Dakota whereby four townships of land were leased for the Utes and they were established upon these lands, near Thunder Butte, at the upper end of the Cheyenne river agency.

The Utes have shown no inclination to return to their own lands in Utah. The money for their support in South Dakota is drawn from the funds which would otherwise go to the general support of the United States and Oursay agencies in Utah, but this does not worry them. They seem willing to get along with the least possible amount of work, but resent any effort on the part of the government to restrain their liberty, or force them to take an active part in the advancing of civilization.

The Indian office has been lenient with them in every particular. They created no great disturbance a year ago and did no damage, and as a consequence the Indian office officials did not attempt to punish them, but turned their attention to "advising and persuading" them to accept the provisions made for them and to return to their own country.

Efforts have been made to put them to work, but the braves have persistently and effectively wriggled out of anything that looked like manual labor and have thrown up their hands in protest. "White Father" for support, although refusing to obey the instructions of the government's Indian officials. The commissary has faithfully followed them around and taken care of them until some officials of the Interior Department declare that it is time they were made to understand that if they will not work and will not stay at home they must expect punishment if they commit depredations.

A New Diamond Maker.

A report from Paris tells of a discovery in the direction of artificial diamond making which is a distinct advance upon Moissan crystal carbon making. The new method is credited by the Academy of Science to Aristide Chabrette, a chemist, hitherto unknown. He says he has formed minute diamonds by passing a feeble electric current through a tube containing an amalgam of carbon and metals like iron. The academy has undertaken to confirm this.

Numerous Spots on the Sun.

Prof. John Brashear of Pittsburgh reports that the surface of the sun has been literally covered with spots for the last week or two, several of which could be seen with the naked eye. Five groups extended to the equatorial region, where they do not usually occur, and one of these was estimated to cover 100,000 square miles.

Exploding Shell Kills Six.

The explosion of a shell at the government armory factory in Bourges, France, killed six artillerymen and mortally wounded three others.

BOLD SECRETS OF COURTS.

Discovery that Papers Were Stolen Opens Up Far-reaching Plot. Secret service operatives are working in Chicago to determine to what extent government secrets in recent cases of national importance have been sold by Miss Elita McLean and Alexander B. Gordes, who were held in \$5,000 bonds to the grand jury on charges of conspiracy and the theft of papers in the John R. Walsh case.

Discovery of papers relating to the Standard Oil trial in the room of Miss McLean has led to the suspicion that she and her confederate may have disclosed government plans not only in the Walsh case, but in the cases against the Standard Oil, the Chicago and Alton railway, and the school book combine.

Miss McLean's position as stenographer in District Attorney Sims' office, which she held since April, gave her ample opportunity to obtain copies of the most valuable papers in all these cases. The fact that Gordes, her sweetheart, was able to live in idleness, dining at expensive restaurants, for the past six months has made it appear he had some secret source of income.

While the government officials feel confident they have unearthed a far-reaching conspiracy, they have yet to learn its magnitude or to what extent its operations have injured government prosecutions. In the prosecution of the Standard Oil, the Alton, and the book combine it was apparent at every turn that the defendants knew in advance the government's moves, no matter how secretly planned. The arrest of the couple, it is believed, has solved this enigma.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

By the will of the late Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia, his fortune, amounting to \$5,000,000, will, after the death of his widow, be devoted to the establishment of a college for orphan girls, similar to the Girard college for orphan boys. Girard's benevolence was Carson's inspiration, and in thus disposing of his fortune Mr. Carson took satisfaction in the thought that no man would live in idleness as a gentleman of leisure on the Carson wealth. The college thus provided for will be known as the Carson College, and will be erected on his estate in Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. It will be non-sectarian in character, although clergymen will be allowed to talk within the limits of fundamental Christian principles.

Two more cities have joined in the popular chorus against the secret fraternities in the public high schools, namely Washington D. C. and Denver, Colo. In the former city Supt. Chancellor holds that the "presence of secret societies in the schools is a degrading and very young civilization," and that when the proper spirit prevails there is a "loyalty to the school as a whole." In Denver, Mrs. Margaret T. True, president of the Board of Education, is leading the opposition as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the matter. She says: "The board feels that the existence of these societies is an injustice to all the pupils, as it creates false ideas of social status and wrongs those children who become outcasts through not being admitted to the societies."

Trouble is reported at Sumrall, Miss., growing out of the opposition on the part of the natives to Italian children attending the white public school. The endeavor to shut the Italians out began some weeks ago. The State superintendent of education and the Attorney General were appealed to and they decided that the constitution provided for whites and negroes and did not catalogue Italians as a separate race. One of the leaders of the Italians who insisted on the rights of his people was taken beyond the town limits, soundly thrashed and ordered to desist in his efforts to get Italian children into the white schools. The anti-Italian sentiment is strong in Mississippi and one of the candidates for Governor made it the chief plank in his platform.

Discontent with the public school system has crystallized into a war cry for neighborhood schools, says the Literary Digest, and this war cry is raised by the friends and not the enemies of the public schools, who believe that concentration has reached a limit in schools as well as in other departments of civic activity. Boston has had the subject brought to its attention by observing that over 20,000 of its children are over one-third of a mile from school, attending private schools. A writer in the Boston Transcript says there is among parents a growing dread of the big public school, where little children are herded together by the hundreds. They are afraid of it physically, mentally and morally. Year after year these public schools have been growing bigger and bigger, until at present it is common in the larger cities to see from 2,000 to 3,000 little tots crowded together in the same building, which is in consequence just so much further from the homes of many. Machine methods, under such circumstances, become inevitable, and it is difficult to give any kind of elasticity to such a system, and the writer believes that the growth of the private schools marks a revolt against this kind of public school. He thinks the remedy will be the development of neighborhood schools under central supervision.

Tough Subject.

Elderly Customer—Miss Clancy, when you make those goo-goo eyes at a young man you generally fetch him, don't you? Lunch Counter Girl (with a killing glance)—Yes, and the old ones, too, Mr. Wellon.

Her Doleful Song.

Mrs. Wrenster had spent the day in running around with glib tongued agents who had eligible apartments to rent. "Nothing but sharp and flats" she sighed, as she gave up the search.—Chicago Tribune.

\$30.00 per M. Lewis' "Single Binder."

strictly for men, contains more than 100 other brands, but this price gives the dealer a fair profit—and the smoker a better cigar. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Envelopes were first used in 1830.

Before that time one simply folded one's letter together and fixed it with sealing wax.

The limit of pay for grade teachers in Minneapolis has been raised from \$800 to \$1000 after a lively campaign in which a committee of citizens took part, the Board of Tax Levy appropriating the necessary amount.

The National Academy of Design of New York has decided to separate the men and women art classes. Hereafter, with the exception of those devoted to work from living models, the classes will be mixed. The academy has been impressed that flirtations have distracted the attention of the students from their work.

The report of the United States commissioner of education for 1905, just issued, shows the number of students in the medical schools of the country to be 25,835, a decrease of 1,114 from the preceding year. Dr. J. H. Long, writing in Science, said that fully one-half of these are "fully prepared in schools that exist merely as commercial ventures."

Woodstock College, the philosophical and theological training school for the Jesuit schoolmen, which has been located at Woodstock, near Baltimore, since 1880, is soon to be moved to New York City and made a part of the university at Fordham.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

35 Doses—35 CENTS

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER

THE SCIENTIFIC AND MODERN EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Capsicum-Vaseline.

EXTRACT OF THE CAPSICUM PEPPER PLANT TAKEN DIRECTLY IN VASILINE

DON'T WAIT TILL THE PAIN COMES—KEEP A TUBE HANDY

A QUICK, SURE, SAFE, AND PAINLESS REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. IT IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MUSTARD AND OTHER PLASTER, AND WILL NOT BLISTER THE MOST DELICATE SKIN. THE PAIN-ALAYING AND CURATIVE QUALITIES OF THE ARTICLE ARE WONDERFUL. IT WILL STOP THE TOOTHACHE AT ONCE, AND RELIEVE HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, AND ALL OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS. WE RECOMMEND IT AS THE BEST AND SAFEST EXTERNAL COUNTER-IRRITANT KNOWN, ALSO AS AN EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR PAINS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH AND ALL RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC AND GOUTY COMPLAINTS. A TRIAL WILL PROVE WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT, AND IT WILL BE FOUND TO BE INVALUABLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND FOR CHILDREN. ONCE USED NO FAMILY WILL BE WITHOUT IT. MANY PEOPLE SAY "IT IS THE BEST OF ALL YOUR PREPARATIONS." ACCEPT NO PREPARATION OF VASILINE UNLESS THE SAME CARRIES OUR LABEL, AS OTHERWISE IT IS NOT GENUINE.

Send your address and we will mail our Vaseline Booklet describing our preparations which will interest you.

17 State St. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. New York City

Grandfather's Cure for Constipation

Exercise is Nature's Cure for Constipation and a Ten-Mile walk will do, if you haven't got a wood-pile.

But if you will take your Exercise in an Easy Chair, there's only one way to do that, because, there's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowels and its name is "CASCARETS."

Cascarets are the only means to exercise the Bowel Muscles without work.

They don't Purge, Grip, nor "upset your Stomach," because they don't act like "Physics."

They don't flush out your Bowels and intestines with a costly waste of Digestive Juice, as Salts, Castor Oil, Calomel, Jalap, or Aperient Waters always do.

No Cascarets strengthen and stimulate the Bowel Muscles, that line the Food passages and that tighten up, when food touches them, thus driving the food to its finish.

A Cascaret acts on your Bowel Muscles as if you had just sawed a cord of wood, or walked ten miles.

Cascarets move the Food Naturally, digesting it without waste of tomorrow's Gastro Juice.

The thin, flat, Ten-Cent Box is made to fit your Vest pocket, or "My Lady's" Purse. Druggists—10 Cents a Box.

Be very careful to get the genuine made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "C.C.C."

FREE PAXTINE

send per absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Why Not Try Cassin City, Colo., where there is a chance to make a fortune? Cassin City is a beautiful town and very healthy. It is a good place to live and do business. It is a good place to live and do business. It is a good place to live and do business.

ST. JACOBS OIL

PRICE 25c AND 50c

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more bright and faster than any other dye. No fading, no staining. No loss of color. No loss of color. No loss of color.

Avonmouth

Avonmouth, Mass., Nov. 14, 1907.

THIRTY YEARS OLD.

The AVONMOUTH greets you today, with No. 1, Vol. 30, and has been for over twenty six years under its present management. There are but few residents who will remember its birth, a puny infant, four pages, five columns, only two of which were printed to be printed at home, and they looked as though inked with a shoe brush and printed in a cheese press.

The outfit consisted of an anti-deluvian hand press, which had been through fires until bed and platen were warped and twisted so that an impression could only be secured for one of the small pages. A case of body type and one small font of wood with four small fonts of Job, and a bonafide circulation of but few more than a hundred copies.

Our little sawmill hamlet in the woods has grown to be one of the best and most progressive villages in the state, noted for its business and up-to-date improvements, its schools and churches and all that goes to make pleasant home surroundings.

It is with some pride that we review this quarter of a century of growth and believe that the AVONMOUTH has been of some influence in advancing the interests of the village and county and that it has kept pace with the times, being now an eight page, seven column paper, comparing favorably in its make up with any of its class in the state, and the office equipment being a fine power newspaper press, and three jobbers, driven by a modern gasoline engine, over a hundred cases of the most modern type, with all the accessories which go to make up a first class plant.

We may have made mistakes, as who has not, but have honestly endeavored to practice our motto of "Justice and Right." Our most sincere thanks are given all for the support we have received, and we shall continue our work, having in view the continued advancement of Grayling and this section of the state.

Home Circle Department

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reveries.

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Mind Your Own Business.

Those are just the words. Had we looked through Webster's Unabridged we could not have found four words that expressed so entirely our meaning as these. We believe the four words were made with direct reference to the grumbling, growling mischief-makers.

People who never mind their own business are very much such a class of animals as the cross, early, whiffet dogs, that are always barking, biting and napping somebody. We wonder if they would appreciate a lecture? We will ask them a few questions just to find out. Don't you think the world and the people in it will live and prosper without the tremendous anxiety you carry on your shoulders by keeping an eye on everything and everybody in the whole neighborhood and world besides? Can't Mrs. A. make a sweetcake without your lying awake nights for fear there is going to be a wedding and you will not be invited? Can't Jennie have a new gown but you must immediately see it, know the price, and for what special occasion it was purchased, or die of curiosity? Can't neighbor B. and his wife go by but you'll bet they're going to see somebody and have alighted you?

Did God make you and us on purpose to superintend His universe, and everybody's affairs and assume the control of the "free will" he gave men? Is this the purpose and plan of our existence and destiny, to forever be meddling with somebody's business? It gives us "that tired feeling" to think of the pains some people take to gather the smallest item of "news." They leave their own garden to grow fall of weeds while they are trying to hold up before everybody, the few they pull from their neighbors. They do everything but mind their own business. They never speak of their own faults or follies. No, indeed; by the time the whole town is critical and judgement pronounced, they have not a moment left to do more than congratulate themselves on their own good works.

People who don't mind their own business bring more misery into families, societies and churches than anything else combined. They turn the peaceful, peaceful stream of good into a loathsome pool.

Kindling our own business will make a peaceful home, happy neighbors and a peace of conscience that will make us why Jesus loved the peace-makers, and said of them "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

It is plain talk, but if the Lord will, it will be for you and your community.

Do not forget the dates, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th.

Good Conduct

No young man can hope to rise in society, or perform worthily his part in life, without a fair moral character. The basis of such a character is a virtuous, fixed sense of moral obligation, sustained and invigorated by the fear and love of God. The youth who possesses such a character can be trusted. Integrity, justice, benevolence, truth, are not with him words without meaning; he feels and knows their sacred import and aims in the tenor of his life to exemplify the virtues they express. Such a man has decision of character; he knows what is right and is firm in pursuing it; he thinks and acts for himself, and is not to be made the tool of unprincipled and time serving politicians to do the dirty work of party. Such a man has true worth of character; his life is a blessing to himself, to his family, to society and to the world; and he is pointed out to future generations as a proper example for the rising youth to emulate.

Correct Speaking

All young people should acquire, in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing, and to abandon, as early as possible, any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live the more difficult the language will be; and if the golden age of youth the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim, if neglected, is very properly doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best of speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

Two Ways

There are two ways of starting on life's journey. One is to begin where your parents are ending—magnificent mansions, splendid furniture, and an elegant turnout. The other is to begin a little nearer where father and mother—of blessed memory—began. You see you can go up as easily and gracefully, if events show it would be safe; but it would be trying and awkward to come down. And it costs much now to live. And business fluctuates; and health is uncertain, and temptations from the side of pride are strong, and many a young man who did not mean to be extravagant, has been led along; and rather than face the position and descend manfully, has tried to keep up by embezzlement and been called a swindler. Our prisons are rapidly being filled by those who make the mistake of beginning life at the top of the ladder.

Married Men

There is an expression in the face of a good married man who has a good wife, that a bachelor's face cannot possess. It is indescribable. He is a little nearer the angels than the handsome young fellow living. You can see that his broad chest is a pillow for somebody's head, and that little fingers pulled his whiskers. No one ever mistakes the good married man. It is only the erratic one that leaves you in doubt. The good one can protect all the unprotected females, and make himself generally agreeable to the ladies, and yet never leave a doubt on any mind that there is a precious little woman at home worth all the world to him.

Every patent is like a looking-glass for children to dress themselves by. Therefore parents should keep the glass bright and clear, not dull and spotted, as their example is a rich inheritance for the rising generation.

Chicago's Great Live Stock Show

November 30 to December 7, 1907.

The ever-growing popularity of the International Live Stock Exposition is becoming more apparent each year, which fact is evidenced by the phenomenal increase in the number of exhibits entered for this year's event. At the 1907 Exposition there will be about 1,300 pure bred cattle, fully the same number of pure bred and imported sheep, nearly half a thousand of the finest specimens of swine and nearly 700 beautiful high-bred horses. The show will not only be greatly increased and improved in its exhibits this year, but the Union Stock Yards Company has again evidenced its liberality and enthusiasm for the improvement of live stock by expending a handsome fortune in providing additional facilities for this greatest Live Stock Exposition. The sheep exhibitors will be given new, bright and cheerful quarters, and an enormous, handsome, new sale pavilion, constructed of concrete and iron, has been erected on the show grounds. Many additional and attractive features will be added to furnish entertainment for the visitors, and as an educational along live stock lines no comparison can be found to this great exhibition, which is the supreme final contest of the season.

No farmer or stockman can afford to miss this splendid opportunity, for himself and children to secure a general education pertaining to live stock, and at the same time find entertainment, recreation and a pleasure trip to this great western metropolis. Do not forget the dates, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th.

The Michigan Farmer's Magazine

Section.

With the same spirit of advancement, the publishers of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, have shown in the past, they are now furnishing with the regular issue of their farm paper a very interesting Magazine Section. At the average of 8 pages a week additional of high-priced matter on good paper will be a heavy additional expense, the publishers believe that the increased satisfaction and popularity will more than make up in new subscribers the required outlay without advancing their price for the magazine section.

The magazine section will be made up of literature, stories, poetry, history and information. The farm boy and girl, scientific and mechanical matter that will be interesting to all members of the farmer's family.

We congratulate the publishers of The Farmer in being the leaders of the agricultural press in supplying the farmers and their families practical quantities of a variety of reading to meet all their wants.

The publishers will send a sample copy of their paper, including this magazine section, free on request.

Subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer at 75 cents a year, \$1.20 for two years, or \$1.50 for three years, accepted at this office, or in combination with this paper a year each for only \$1.50, to Jan. 1st.

Crop Report

The following report of Michigan Crops for Oct. official, speaks well for our section of the state. Send it to friends who are looking for location.

Wheat—The condition of wheat as compared with an average per cent, is 87 in the southern and northern counties, 84 in the central counties and 86 in the state.

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in October at 130 flouring mills is 224,444 and at 100 elevators, and to grain dealers 153,519 or a total of 377,963 bushels. Of this amount 294,456 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 51,100 in the central counties and 32,407 in the northern counties. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the three months, August-October, is 2,750,000. Seventy-one mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in October.

Corn—The estimate average yield of corn in bushels is 30 in the State and southern counties and 29 in the central and northern counties. The per cent cut up for fodder in the southern counties is 54, in the central counties 44, in the northern counties 55, and in the state 52.

Clover seed—The per cent of acreage of clover seed harvested as compared with average years in the state and northern counties is 66, in the southern counties 68 and in the central counties 58. The average yield per acre in bushels in the southern counties is 1.35, in the central counties 1.78, in the northern counties 2.10 and in the state 1.50.

Potatoes—The estimate average yield per acre, in bushels in the southern and central counties is 84, in the northern counties 108, and in the state 89.

Told in a few Words

Chas. Casselton, of Cumberland, Wyoming, says he had the worst cough a man ever had and cured it in a few days with Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar. For sale at Central drug store.

What Dean Russell Says about the "International"

The International Live Stock Exposition grows better with each passing year. What up-to-date stockman can for a moment think of omitting this great event from his plans? We make arrangements to go to Chicago the last of November of each year and to give a week over to solid enjoyment and better than that, even, to improvement and the advice of this great convention. Not only does the stock man go himself, but he takes his wife sons and daughters.

Farming is the best business on earth, but every business man must get away from the affairs that so directly engross him a little while each year. The banker goes to his National Bankers' Convention, the merchant goes to the great cities to study the latest styles, inventions and improvements. The stock man, of course must go to the International to see and renew his associations with other stock men, to see the best specimens of all breeds of live stock and to gain inspiration which comes from that marvelous International gathering.

I will meet you at the next International is the line that will go into thousands of letters written by stock men to each other and to their friends.

H. L. RUSSELL,

Dean of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Even in sawmill cities of the present day the bath from the walls of wrecked houses is carefully cleaned and hauled for resale, while half decayed pine logs are sawed into merchantable lumber. Thus in the span of one life the American lumber industry has passed from surfeit to hunger. Such another span promises to carry us from hunger to starvation. —American Review of Reviews.

SOME GOOD SAUCES

RELISHES FOR FOWL, FISH AND PUDDINGS.

Lemon Flavor Adds Piquancy to Any Dish—Butter Sauce With Eggs.—How to Prepare Flavouring of Lentils.

(Copyright, 1907, by the Delicatore, N. Y.)

Lemon Sauce.—(1) When used for boiled fowls: Peel and seed a large lemon and cut in small slices. Chop fowl's liver, which has been boiled very fine; add it to the lemon, with half a pint of melted butter. Serve in a sauceboat. (2) When used for fish: Put a quarter of a pound of butter in a saucepan; add the juice of a large lemon, with pepper and salt to taste. As it heats, beat it constantly so that it may become thick and hot without boiling. When cooked sufficiently, remove and add the beaten yolks of two eggs. (3) A sweet lemon sauce for puddings: Boil a pint of water and a coffee-cupful of granulated sugar together for five minutes; then add three heaping teaspoonsful of corn starch that have previously been mixed with cold water. Finally, add both the grated rind and the juice of a large lemon and a tablespoonful of butter. Cook until the butter has melted; then serve.

Lemon Butter Sauce.—Put two table-spoonsful of powdered sugar and half that quantity of corn-starch in a saucepan; grate the rind of one lemon over the top; then add half a pint of boiling water, the juice of the lemon and a piece of butter about the size of a hickory nut. When these ingredients have blended thoroughly, add, little by little, the beaten yolk of two eggs, being careful to stir the mixture constantly during the minute or two that it must remain over the fire. Otherwise the eggs will be certain to curdle.

Lentil Sauce.—Soak the lentils in cold water about six hours. Drain them and put them in a saucepan with some bones of ham, or a quarter of a pound of salt pork; cover with water, and season with bayleaf, thyme, parsley, a chopped carrot and two onions in which some cloves have previously been thrust. When cooked sufficiently remove the pork and discard the herbs and onions, but mash the carrot through a colander with the liquid. If too thick, add the necessary quantity of good broth to thin; season with pepper, salt and butter, and, when the butter has melted, serve.

Cold Potatoes Scalloped.—Cut cold boiled or baked potatoes into dice until you have a large cupful. Have ready an equally large cupful of rich drawn butter, into which you have beaten the yolks of two eggs and a heaping tablespoonful of finely-grated cheese.

Put a layer of potato dice in the bottom of a buttered dish; pepper and salt to taste. Some think it is improved by a few drops of onion juice.

Cover with the sauce and go on in this order until the materials are used up. Sprinkle fine cracker crumbs and grate cheese on top; stick bits of butter in this crust, salt and pepper. Bake, covered, for half an hour, then brown.

Yellow Tomato Preserves

Allow a pound of sugar to each pound of tomatoes and a half cup of water to each pound of fruit. Cover the tomatoes with boiling water, then skim. Make a syrup of the sugar, and when boiling skim and add the tomatoes. Have ready a sliced lemon that has been cooked in boiling water and a little sliced ginger. Add to the tomatoes. Cook until the tomatoes are clear, remove, pack in jars, cook the syrup until thick, pour over and seal.

Stuffed Potatoes

Bake six good sized potatoes, and when done remove from the oven, cut a slice from the top of each and carefully remove the inside. Mash this thoroughly and add two table-spoonsful of butter, three table-spoonsful of hot milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Last, add the whites of two eggs well beaten. With this mixture refill the skins, place in a hot oven, and bake for five minutes.

Nut Sandwiches

Take mayonnaise or firmly whipped sweet cream, thicken with powdered or chopped nut meats—walnuts, pecans, almonds, almonds or Brazil nuts are nice—or a mixture of several varieties is good. The addition of raisins to the mixture is an improvement in flavor. Made with tea biscuit or finger rolls they are very nice and require no butter.

Mutton Feet a la Creole

Clean the feet well, but leave them whole. They can be bought already boiled. Fry in hot lard, onions and a spoonful of flour. When browned add tomatoes and a can of sweet peppers. When done put in the feet and add mushrooms, the seasoning bouquet, and salt and pepper to taste.

Purify Water

To purify water add powdered alum to the water in the proportion of one teaspoonful to every four gallons. If you stir this briskly you will find that all impurities will be precipitated to the bottom, while the rest of the water will be left pure and clear.

To Seal Jelly Jars

For a good substitute for paraffin in sealing jelly jars use plain writing paper dipped in strong brandy and placed on top of the jelly in the same way as paraffin.

Presbyterian Church

Sabbath, November 17th.
Regular Service 10:30 a. m. Subject: "The Blood," Lev. 17, 11.
Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.
C. E. Meeting at 6:00 p. m.
Evening service at 7:00 p. m. Subject: "Heaven," Deut. 28:15.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:30 p. m.
All cordially invited to attend these services. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship.
REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

"Fall Weather"

—A bad time for—

COUGH'S AND COLD.

—Try a Bottle of—

White Pine and Red Spruce Compound Expectorant.

A specific of decided value for Coughs, Colds, Asthmatic and Bronchial affections.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

—Successor to—
Lucien Fournier.

THE ONLY

Through Sleeping Car

TO PHILADELPHIA

From Michigan, is operated on Train No. 8, via.

The Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

For time table and other particulars call on any Grand Trunk agent or write to GEO. W. VAUX, A. G. P. & T. A. 135 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Oct 24-41

CARPET WEAVING

Carpet and Rug Weaving done on short notice. Latest pattern Newcomb Loom. Satisfactory work. MRS. P. E. JOHNSON.

Tonsorial Parlors

E. L. Medvins, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

A Whole Family

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, Mount Vernon, Mo., says: "My children were afflicted with a cough resulting from measles, my wife with a cough that had prevented her sleeping more or less for five years, and Warner's White Wine of Tar has cured them all." For sale at Central Drug Store.

Settlement Notice

Having sold my stock and business for the sake of a rest, I ask all of my customers who have been by me gladly accommodated with a running account to call at the old store at their earliest convenience and make settlement, that I soon get time to rest and get ready to begin again in some business line that may present itself.

L. FOURNIER.

A Hard Debt to Pay

"I owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid off," writes G. S. Clark of Westfield, Iowa, "for my rescue from death, by Dr. King's New Discovery. Both lungs were so seriously affected that death seemed imminent, when I commenced taking New Discovery. The cure was a hacking cough quit before the first bottle was used, and two more bottles made a complete cure." Nothing has ever equalled New Discovery for coughs, colds and all throat and lung complaints. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist, 50c.

M. E. Church

Regular preaching services 10:30 a. m.

Sabbath school 11:45 a. m.

Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.

Evening service 7:00 p. m.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p. m.

Bible Study Class, Monday evening 7:30 p. m.

You are cordially invited to all of these services.

E. G. JOHNSON, Pastor.

A Significant Prayer

"May the Lord help you make Bucklen's Arnica Salve known to all," writes J. G. Jenkins, of Chapel Hill, N. C. "It quickly took the pain out of my sore and cured it in a wonderfully short time." Best on earth for sores, burns and wounds. 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

Reading Through Salt

In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt almost four miles long, said to contain nearly 90,000,000 tons, and to be so clear that medium-sized print can be read with ease through a block a foot thick.

Consumption Cure

Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup the best cough remedy on earth, cures a cold in one day if taken in time. For sale at Central drug store.

1878. 1907.

1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

1878. 1907.

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 14

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the **AVALANCHE** will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Read the ordinance on page eight. Pure candies and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Justice Jos. Simms of Lovell was in the village Monday.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

LOST—Large envelope containing draft on Gleaners. Finder please leave it at this office.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give a chicken pie supper at the Opera house Thursday night Nov. 21.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. chocolates, the kind that tastes like more.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

PIGS FOR SALE—I have some fine pigs about two months old for sale for \$2.00 each. F. R. DECKROW, Frederic, Mich.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Do your best always.—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

Mr. Steindorf, from Ohio, who bought the Dudley Betts farm, is moving onto it. Mr. Slaterback is moving from the place to the Elmer Head farm.

The Ladies' Guild will serve a 15 cent hot supper at the home of Mrs. Merriman from five to eight p. m. Friday Nov. 15. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the **AVALANCHE** office.

FOR SALE—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Dey & Powers, Springport, Mich.

The papers publishing an advertisement for the Harlem Book Co., Omaha, Neb., are in the soup for their pay. It's a fraud.

Be sure to attend the Guild supper Friday night. Hot biscuit and hot scrapple will be served. 15 cents pays the bill. Kum.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

FOR RENT—A new house with seven rooms, kitchen and a good cellar. Inquire at my office. A. P. W. BECKER.

A Bargain in Photographs to introduce our new platinum cabinet folders. We will make them for a short time only for \$3.00 per dozen, regular price \$4.00. Only one doz. to each customer. Call and see samples.

WANTED—A Local representative for Grayling and vicinity to look after subscriptions and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine. Salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address: Publisher, Box 59, Station, New York.

The W. R. C. will hold their annual inspection Thursday, Nov. 21. A general attendance is desired.

A decided touch of winter reached here the first of the week with snow flurries and cold wind.

Frank Crego and wife of Bentley, former residents of Grayling, are visiting with relatives and friends here.

Mr. Hicks, a cousin of Charles Stander, came up from his home in Saginaw county, after his two deer for his winters meat.

Game warden Babbitt got his first victim last week hunting deer out of season. He caught him just as he was about to shoot. It cost the party \$10.55 for his sport.

FOR SALE—A wagon for one or two horses, one one-horse sleigh, six feet runners, and one open buggy. Will be sold cheap. JAMES WERT, 2 1/2 miles north-east of Grayling.

At Roscommon Saturday, Nov. 2, Miss Mary Woodruff, daughter of Hon. H. H. Woodruff, was united in marriage to Roy Fuller of Falls City, Oregon. The couple left at once for their western home.

Owing to the fact that so many hunters are going to the upper peninsula this fall the morning train has been enlarged several coaches and being drawn by two engines.

P. Haley an old resident of Saginaw and a brother-in-law of Henry and Peter Borshers of this place, is reported drowned while duck hunting near his home in Wisconsin.

Our neighbors in Roscommon have by ordinance granted a franchise for a street railroad in their village. It is a part of the line proposed to Higgins Lake. Grayling should get a move on.

The government still has some land to give away in spite of the fact it has been going rather rapidly during the past few years. Last year about 120,000 homesteads were taken in the various states. These amounted to nearly 19,000,000 acres.

Last year the railroads used 103,000,000 ties each averaging about 30 board feet or a total of 3,090,000,000 ft. We consume in the United States between three and four times as much timber each year as our forests grow in the same length of time.

Our sheriff, C. W. Amidon brought in the first deer, a fine buck, on the first day of the open season, and the conundrum now given out is "whether he had it tied up in the woods, or if secured it according to statute." As he has secured his quota for the last fifteen years, we are satisfied that it is all right.

Special Notice—The regular quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held Tuesday Nov. 19, at 7 p. m., followed by the quarterly conference. Dr. W. B. Collins, Presiding Elder will be present and preach. All are cordially invited. E. G. Johnson, pastor.

More than a million pieces of mail matter were received at the dead letter office at Washington during September, of which 25 per cent were returned to their senders, who had been thoughtful enough to place their own address on the envelope or in the letter themselves. The remainder will necessarily be destroyed. Incidentally more than \$5,000 in cash was found in the mislaid missives.

At twenty, when a man is young, he thinks he knows it all; he likes to wag his active tongue and exercise his gall; he struts around in noble rage; the world is all his own; he laughs to scorn the words of age and lists to self alone. He wears a win-dow in his eye to see his whippersnaws grow; he thinks the ladies pine and die because they love him so. At forty as you may suppose; he's knuckled down to biz; 'tis not till sixty that he knows how big a chump he is.—Ex.

Under the caption "Voted the right way" the Bay City Tribune of Friday said: "Eugene Foster, former mayor of Gladwin, was in the city yesterday on his way home from the con. con. at Lansing. Mr. Foster was one of the bare majority that carried the proposition to amend the legislative rules so that a majority instead of a two-thirds vote can take a reference from any committee. This will effectively prevent 'smotherboard' tactics, it is believed, by con. con. delegates with rag propensities." Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Smith, the other delegates from this district, also voted yes on this question.

A few American citizens are still living who were alive in the days when the Indiana and Ohio pioneers were cutting great clear-grained black walnut, white oak and hickory logs, piling them and burning them to ashes in order to be rid of them. Farm houses are still standing in the Ohio Valley whose tenoned frames are of black walnut, and whose roof boards are of wide, clear lumber, such as is now sought for to be made into kings table tops. Black walnut lumber in American commerce is today little more than a memory; white oak in the finer finishing grades is worth half the price of mahogany, and the American vehicle industry is in distress for the lack of hickory.

In Rogers City circuit court the case of the First National bank of Durand vs. the Onaway Horse Breeding association was disposed of. The latter was a club of twenty prominent onaway men who gave the Durand bank a note for \$2,000 for the purchase of a station. Litigation arose when five of the members claimed they did not sign the note. A jury found they did not sign.

Freight and Passenger Collided.

The fast eastbound passenger train on the Lakawana which left here at 11:30 Nov. 7, ploughed into a freight wreck near Fargo, early this morning. The passenger engine, baggage and mail cars were wrecked. Engineer Wm. F. Hammond was killed. Fireman H. J. Tompkins was badly injured. Several train hands were slightly hurt. None of the passengers was seriously injured. Engineer Hammond was a cousin of Mrs. L. W. Colter of this village.

Ladies souvenir night Thursday night at the Opera house.

FOR RENT—A good seven room house. HANS SCHMIDT, Grayling Mich.

Hunters are like the sands of the seashore, almost innumerable, but we have heard of but few deer being killed.

Ladies Wood Sawing contest will be Thursday night at the Opera house Double Show.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church are making full preparations for a successful fair, to be held in the G. A. R. hall Dec. 11 and 12. Give them a helping hand.

LOOK LADIES—A handsome silver hand engraved water pitcher will be given to the lady buying the first ticket at the Opera house Thursday night, by the Albus Co.

Mrs. A. Cross received word yesterday of the sudden death of her brother, J. A. Hutchinson of Caro. He had visited here several times and was known to many of our citizens.

The "Valhalla Club," met at the home of Miss Vera Richardson Friday evening. A pleasant evening was spent and a dainty lunch was served, and the girls went home expecting a fine dream after eating Welch Rare-bit.

Mrs. D. Constryman has moved into the store lately vacated by Mrs. Flagg, opposite the court house, where she has' and is receiving, a fine stock of ladies' furnishing goods, and will be glad to receive the ladies of Grayling, if they will call and examine goods and prices.

Andrew Peterson has his jewelry stock moved into the new store next door west of the old stand, and is more nicely situated than ever. While arranging to move, he thoroughly cleaned out all old stock by his special bargain sales, and when the new stock is all in place, it will be a genuine surprise to our people both in quality and price. Call in and congratulate him for his pleasant surroundings.

Mr. J. Q. Cunningham, who has for some years been a member of the Saginaw bar, has opened a law office in Buck's corner block, 2nd floor, having decided to locate here for the practice of his profession. He comes here with excellent endorsements and with his family is already fairly settled in Mr. Langevin's house on peninsular avenue, near the Catholic church. They are welcome additions to Grayling.

Hardgrove Happenings.

Mr. Thomas Barren is visiting Mr. H. S. Buck.

Miss Mable Woodburn is visiting her sister Maude of Hardgrove.

The Latter Day Saint Sunday school started last Sunday.

There are preaching services Sunday evenings at the Hardgrove school house.

Miss Minnie Thompson and sister Anna called on Maude and Mable Woodburn Sunday afternoon.

Lovell's Locals.

Mr. C. W. Ward of New York arrived Saturday and is stopping with Dr. Underhill.

Commissioner Geo. Owen has had the bridge repaired at Lovell. John Ham did the work.

Jacob Traux has his new house almost completed. His 100 sheep got out of the pasture by some means and strayed off. Dr. Underhill found 98 of them near Crapo lake and brought them back as far as Shoe Pack lake when Jake hustled the 98 home not leaving them on the plains to hunt for the two lost ones.

Mrs. Underhill is expecting her brother soon.

The angora goats that Mr. Ferson brought in last winter from Montana are doing fine.

Hunters are almost as plentiful as grass-hoppers were last August. DAN.

Appendicitis

Is due in a large measure to abuse of the bowels, by employing drastic purgatives. To avoid all danger, use only Dr. King's New Life Pills, the safe, gentle cleansers and billbugs. Guaranteed for headache, biliousness, malaria and jaundice, at L. Fournier's drug store. 25c.

British and American Cities. Where London consumes 90,000,000 gallons of water a day, New York consumes 144,000,000. Where London has an area of 118 square miles, New York has 326.

Desert Rescuing Its Own. Bokhara, the most populous part of Turkistan, is gradually being changed into a desert by the incursions of the sand dunes.

Fish Eats Japanese Diet. The Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world. With them, meat eating is a foreign innovation.

ABOUT

CONFECTIONERY!

Did you ever stop to think, when buying confectionery, whether you were getting the best candy or not. We sell the famous

S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES,

when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

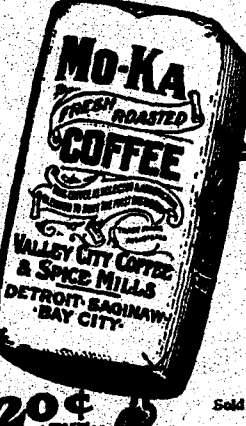
We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

Sorenson's

Confectionery Department.



Mo-KA
COFFEE

20¢
POUND

Mo-KA
COFFEE

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Its Purity,
Strength and
Delicious Flavor

Commend it to All Lovers
of Good Coffee.

Sold only in 1-lb. air-tight packages.
Ask your Grocer for MO-KA Coffee.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President. H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for..... **One Dollar!** Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

Notice of Commissioners on Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } ss
COUNTY OF CRAWFORD } ss
Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 15th day of October A. D. 1907, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Monday the 19th day of December A. D. 1907 and on Wednesday the 15th day of April A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of those days at the residence of George Hartman, in the township of South Branch in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated Oct. 29, A. D. 1907.
GEORGE HARTMAN
JAMES F. CRANE
Commissioners.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

Clubbing List to Jan. 1, '08

The Avalanche one year in advance.....\$1.00
with
N. Y. Tribune Farmer.....1.50
Scientific American.....3.50
Woman's Home Companion.....1.70
Chicago Tribune (daily).....3.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly).....1.50
Michigan Farmer.....1.50

Fifty cents will be added to above prices January 1, 1908.

He fought at Gettysburg.

David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., who lost a foot at Gettysburg, writes: "Electric Bitters have done me more good than any medicine I ever took. For several years I had stomach trouble, and paid out much money for medicine to little purpose, until I began taking Electric Bitters. I would not take \$500 for what they have done for me." Grand tonic for the aged and for female weakness. Great alterative and body builder. Best of all for female back and weak kidneys. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. 50c.

For Fire Insurance call on O. Palmer.

New arrival in LADIES' COATS



Regardless of the fact that we are better prepared than in past seasons, we have had a remarkable sale in Ladies' Garments. This necessitated our buying a second lot, which we have just received. They are some of the latest styles out, direct from the Fashion centers and as the season is advanced, we secured them at considerable saving.

We are offering splendid values at \$5.00 and up that you cannot duplicate at other stores at 1-4 to 1-2 more.

Childrens Coats in Bear Skin, Astrachans, Fancy Plaids and plain materials.

A new line of fall and Winter Plaid Dress Goods just received, 45 inches wide. All wool 75c a yard.

Ladies' Long Kid Gloves at \$2.25 and \$3.00 in black and white.

Mens' Wearables.

We are fully prepared to fill your wants in suits and overcoats. The very newest in style and patterns are shown.

Mens' and Boys caps 50c to \$1.50.

Boys' School shoes, Suits and Gloves.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Phonographs

The Edison.

conceded by all to be the best. The sapphire point does not require changing, neither does it scratch or mar the records. I have them as low as \$12.50. Gold molded records 35 cents each. A call will convince you of their merits.

It will pay you to look over my large line of up to date jewelry. Xmas is coming, call early and have articles laid away for you. No trouble to show goods. A beautiful display of hand painted china just in.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."

A new odor in perfumes

"Fluffy Ruffles"

50c. per oz. TRY IT! It's Good.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

O. FALMUT, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BANKS VIOLATE LAW.

HINTS OF SCANDAL IN RECENT NEW YORK CRISIS.

Comptroller of Currency Ridgely Said to Hold Evidence and to Be About to Prosecute—Heads for a Mexican Engineer.

It is learned in Washington that Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely has in preparation for transmission to the Department of Justice the results of his investigation of conditions disclosed in a bank in New York. The inquiry began with the bank in question getting into trouble, from which it was extricated by drastic measures. It is understood that the examiners have discovered violations of the national banking law in the reports made to the Comptroller. For making false reports the law prescribes imprisonment for not more than ten years. Whether the offenses discovered are of this character, the Comptroller would not indicate. The most that he would say was that the facts would be submitted in a very few days to the Department of Justice. It was said at the Department of Justice that the Comptroller had not yet made a report on the results of his investigation. It was said that as a matter of course there would be vigorous prosecutions of the bank officials involved if the Comptroller submitted evidence of the violations of the banking law.

SHUT UP ALIVE IN HIS TOMB.

Miner Buried 800 Feet Underground, with No Hope of Rescue.

Alive and unharmed, but in darkness that will never be lifted, Michael McCabe, a miner, is awaiting certain death by starvation 800 feet below the surface of the earth in the Draper colliery near Mahanoy City, Pa. While McCabe was at work Saturday he fired a blast that blew away one of the main pillars and falling in the wrong direction fell into a blind shaft. A fellow workman managed to get out of that wing of the working before the room caved in. The mine branch extends to the surface, where it yawns sixty feet wide right in front of McCabe's home, where his wife and six children vainly hope for his rescue. Mine officials say it may be a year before it will be possible to reach the place where the man is shut up. There is no communication with him, but there is little doubt that he is alive.

GIVES HIS LIFE TO SAVE TOWN.

Engineer Hurls Out Burning Train Carrying Dynamite and Is Killed.

The business section of the town of Nacozari, in Mexico, owes its existence to the bravery of the Mexican engineer of a burning train. There were two cars of dynamite on the train. While the train was standing at the depot in the center of the town a blaze was discovered in a box car adjoining one of the cars of dynamite. The engineer, Jesus Garcia, shouted to his crew to jump, and started out of town at full speed with the burning train. Less than a mile out it exploded and the engineer and one member of the train crew who had remained with him were blown to atoms.

Find New White Treasures.

Artistic treasures of great value have been brought to light in the search for the property of the late Stanford White in New York, and the supplementary sale of his effects, which will take place soon, is expected to add more than \$300,000 to the estate. He sometimes purchased such objects and put them away in storage until the time came when he could use them to advantage. Often they were unseen for years.

Jewels Worth a Million Lost.

Local detectives are searching for \$1,000,000 worth of jewels said to have been stolen from the wife of a Pittsburgh millionaire on a train between New York and Pittsburgh Nov. 1. In her belt jewel bag were diamonds, emeralds, pearls and other costly jewelry. No questions will be asked and thousands of dollars in reward paid for the return of the stolen property.

Germs Kill Cattle.

Germs that lurk in the ordinary barn note caused the death of Edward H. Hall, for twenty years cashier of Arnold, Constable & Co., in New York. For ten years prior to his death he had been a sufferer from myxomatosis, a rare disease that baffled medical skill.

Historic Church Burns.

The Roman Catholic church at Longue Pointe, probably the oldest church in the Province of Quebec, built in the eighteenth century, was burned to the ground, the loss being placed at \$75,000, with \$10,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Robbers Clean Out a Bank.

A telephone message to Sheriff Robert Myers in Guthrie, near Marshall, Okla., states that robbers dynamited the safe of the Farmers' State bank, securing all the money and valuable papers in the vault.

Minister Spends Shift Prince.

Anna Gould, divorced wife of Count Boni de Castellane, has been married secretly in London to Prince Helle de Sagan.

Cholera Checked in Russia.

Cholera is on the decrease in Russia, owing to the influence of the cold weather, and the danger this year is regarded as being over. It is considered certain, however, that cholera will break out again in increased intensity next spring.

Football Star Is Convicted.

C. H. Schaefer, former member of the University of Wisconsin football team, and said to be a nephew of an official connected with the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, was convicted in Salt Lake City on a charge of forgery.

Taken Over Steamship Company.

J. P. Morgan, after absorbing the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in behalf of the steel trust, has grabbed up the Consolidated Steamship Company.

Disagreement in Liqueur, Chile.

Valparaiso, Chile, has been visited by a cholera epidemic, which has caused losses amounting to over \$100,000. The contagion broke out Saturday and was a half block away from the city before it was controlled. The epidemic was mostly deaths of children and no less than 2,000 people were killed.

90,000,000 ON SEA LINER.

New York Banks Receive Gold from Europe—People Buy Cheques.

With \$2,000,000 in gold coins and bullion being carried to New York banks and \$10,000,000 more approaching port, conditions in the financial situation was increased the other day. The \$2,000,000 arrived on the steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and was part of the flood of gold on the way to America from Europe. The Kronprinzessin came from Bremen. Following almost in its wake is the Cunarder Lusitania, from Liverpool, with \$10,000,000 stored in its strong boxes for the relief of money-famished New Yorkers. There is practically no danger nowadays in shipping such vast amounts of treasure across the sea. The great vessels are the equal of security. Their strong boxes are equal in security to the best of safe deposit vaults. Currency of all denominations and in varying stages of crispness poured into the offices of several brokers housed in Wall street from all the banks and branches of New York. Hearing that 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 per cent premium was being paid for ready money, men, women and boys brought their savings to the financial district and exchanged them for certified checks with the premium increase, which they deposited forthwith in their banks. In the offices of Mann, Bill & Wren, 38 Wall street, one of the firms that led in the premium paying, there was a never-ending line of assorted personalities. They came from the east side principally and carried their savings, which ranged all the way from \$100 to \$5,000, or \$40,000, in pasteboard shoe boxes, in toy banks, in old socks tied with a bit of cord, and in one case in a derby hat. In one of the brokerage offices a lad appeared with \$200, his savings from the sale of newspapers for three years. This he exchanged for a certified check, including the premium.

BANDITS GET \$5,000.

While Two Blow Safe, Five Others Stand Guard in Canover, S. D.

Seven armed bandits blew open the safe in the Interstate bank in Canover, S. D., terrorized the town for an hour, riddled a hotel and several private residences with bullets, and finally escaped with \$5,000, leaving no clue to their identity. Two of the robbers did the work of blowing open the safe, while the others guarded the nearby alleys and streets. The first charge of dynamite weakened occupants of the hotel across the street, but the moment the bandits appeared in the windows the bandits opened fire, and the men in the hotel were afraid to venture out. Nearly every window in the building was shattered. Wherever a light showed in a private residence it was fired on, and the whole town covered in terror while the robbers exploded another charge of explosive, which blew the big steel door of the safe from its hinges and practically wrecked the interior of the bank building. Every cent of money in the safe was taken except \$1,000, which had been placed in a secret compartment and was overlooked. The robbers, it is thought, escaped on a handcar.

FOR AMERICAN CONTROL.

Former President Palma Favors United States Rule in Cuba.

Tomás Estrada Palma, formerly president of Cuba, has authorized the publication of his opinion regarding American intervention. He declares in favor of United States control in Cuba. "It is enough to satisfy my conscience," he says, "this conviction of having saved my beloved country from anarchy and its natural results of plunder and ruin. If I did right or wrong time will say. That my attitude was immediately justified is proved by the sudden re-establishment of peace through the moral and material influence of the Americans. I do not hesitate to declare that it is a hundred times better for our beloved Cuba to be in a dependent political situation, in which liberty is prevailing, than in a republic independent of a sovereign, but discredited and ruined by blasting periodical civil strife. This is the only important, as Palma still has great influence with a large number of Cubans.

APPLE YIELD IS SMALL.

Total Crop Is Estimated at Twenty-Four Million Barrels.

The apple crop of the United States in 1907, as estimated by the American Agriculturist in its report, is 24,000,000 bushels, which is less than the yield of last year. What is of great importance is the shortage in such commercial orchard sections as western New York, nearly all of Michigan and the entire Southwest. An absolute failure is noted in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. New York State has many apples, but they will be needed, and, for that matter, the total is only about one-fourth to one-third of last year's yield. Pennsylvania has a fairly abundant crop. New England has more apples than last year, owing to the fact that Maine had a good crop.

November Election Results.

The entire Independence League-Republican fusion ticket in New York county was overwhelmingly defeated by the Tammany candidates. Tom L. Johnson re-elected Mayor of Cleveland, defeating the Independent-Burton by about 7,000 plurality. The Prohibition movement gained victories in southern Illinois; Jacksonville went "dry" and many mining towns voted out the saloons. Kentucky went Republican, the entire State ticket being elected by a small plurality.

Millionaire's Body Is Found.

The body of Gustave Lehman, Sr., a millionaire merchant, who drowned himself several days ago because of worry following the action of Mrs. Helen Florence Hahn Lehman of Chicago in bringing suit for \$100,000 against the merchant for splitting her husband, Joseph Lehman, out of the country in an effort to break the marriage, was found in the Mississippi river at New Orleans. Lehman carried \$200,000 life insurance.

Minneapolis Mills Close.

Owing to financial conditions, which prevent the placing of advance orders, the Minneapolis flour mills are closing down. The Consolidated Milling Company has closed four mills, the Northwestern Milling Company and the Pillsbury-Washburn company have closed several of their plants. Several hundred men are idle because of the decision.

Mrs. Romanaka Pleads Guilty.

Mrs. Evelyn Romanaka pleaded guilty before Judge Brennan in Chicago to charges of burglary and grand larceny. The plea of Mrs. Romanaka means that she will be tried at the November term of criminal court.

Blaze on War Ship Kills Eight.

The boilers of the German war ship Blucher exploded, while the vessel was in the harbor of Kiel, and the disaster has not yet been relieved. It is reported that eight men were killed and twenty-two injured.

CABINET MAN TALKS.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL G. VON L. MEYER IN CHICAGO.

Favors Extension of Parcel Post Service and Establishment of Postal Savings Banks—Russian Offer Aid in Case We Fight Japan.

Extension of the parcel-post service and the establishing of postal-savings banks under the fostering care of the government were given a long boost forward by George von L. Meyer, Postmaster General, Thursday night when he had finished his address before the Industrial Club and its guests at the Auditorium hotel in Chicago. Referring to postal savings Mr. Meyer said: "During the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1907, the money of the immigrants to the extent of \$71,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 went to Italy (sent by more than 475,000 money orders, averaging \$4 each), \$8,758,000 to Hungary, \$7,000,000 to Austria, \$7,220,000 to Russia and \$11,382,000 to Great Britain. This merely represents a slight portion of their savings, because it is human nature to give away but a small part. Such money, while it is accumulating, might have been put into the postal savings banks." On the subject of the parcel post the Postmaster General said: "We have to-day parcel-post conventions with thirty-two foreign countries. The rate to each of these countries is 12 cents a pound. What I desire to call your attention to is the fact that if any one in Chicago goes to the postoffice with two parcels of four pounds each, one addressed to New York and the other addressed to some friend in a foreign country, the rate on the one to New York will be 16 cents a pound or 64 cents, while on the one to the foreign country the rate will be 12 cents a pound, or 48 cents. Should each parcel weigh four pounds and two ounces, the parcel addressed to New York would not be accepted, while that addressed to the foreigner in another country would go to New York and on to its destination at the rate of 12 cents a pound. This appears to me to be an injustice to our people—in fact, an un-American practice. Therefore, the department will recommend the same rate and the same limit of weight for parcels, whether intended for delivery in this country or abroad, which means a reduction in the rate of 4 cents a pound and an increase in the weight of seven pounds eleven ounces, being the weight limit to foreign countries. This is only equitable."

RANKS NAVIES OF WORLD.

Report Puts England First and America Second in Tonnage.

An interesting statement showing the relative order of warship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence, which is intended as an aid to frequent inquiries of societies and persons throughout the country, who have manifested an interest in the maintenance of the navy and its relative strength and importance. The statement shows that according to the tonnage of today Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,033,116 tons of the United States following with a tonnage of 611,010 tons. France follows with a tonnage of 600,000 tons, Germany fourth with a tonnage of 520,032 tons, Japan next with a tonnage of 374,701 tons, and Russia, Italy and Austria following in the order named. However, were the war vessels building by the various nations now completed, the United States would be third in the list with a tonnage of 771,758 tons, following closely France, which would be second with a tonnage of 836,112 tons, and Great Britain the leader, with a tonnage of 1,821,610 tons. The other naval powers would stand in the same relative position as they do with their tonnage of to-day, although each would show a very substantial increase.

WOULD HELP U. S. WHIP JAPS.

Russian Soldiers and Officers Seek to Become American Army Men.

Talk of the possibility of war between the United States and Japan, which has been taken seriously in Russia, is bringing to the American embassy in St. Petersburg many volunteers who say they are anxious to serve in the United States army in case of hostilities. A report is circulating in military circles that the American army in the Philippines needs instructors, especially for the artillery and engineer corps, and six Russian officers of these branches of the service apply daily at the embassy for commissions and are disappointed by the assurance that there is no likelihood of Japan and the United States going to war.

SUPERIOR HAS \$2,500,000 FIRE.

Great Grain Elevator and Surrounding Structures Are Burned.

Fire of an unknown origin caused the destruction of the Great Northern elevators at Superior, Wis., together with 600,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat, all of which was fully covered by insurance. The elevator was owned by the Great Northern railroad, but was leased to the A. D. Thompson Grain Company of Duluth. The sparks ignited the Grand Republic mill on Tower Bay Ship, the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company dock and the Duluth-Superior Storage Company, which contained the service plant of the Webster Chair Company. The fire entailed an estimated loss of \$2,500,000.

Telegraphers to Return to Work.

The strike of commercial telegraphers virtually is at an end. Chicago local No. 1, the longest union in the country, has acknowledged defeat after three months of a bitterly contested struggle as is recorded in the annals of organized labor. By an overwhelming majority the Chicago operators decided by secret ballot to recommend to the international body the suspension of the present strike pending further developments.

Mob Lynches Indicted Negro.

Following his indictment by the grand jury on a charge of attempted assault, Alex Johnson, a negro, was taken from the jail in Cameron, Texas, by a mob of 500 men and hanged.

Vandeville War Ends.

The vendeville war has been waged between Kluge & Erlanger and Keith & Proctor and their associates, including Kohl & Castle of Chicago, is off.

Cordial Relations With Japan.

Minister Hayashi of Japan, in an authorized interview, says that the relations between that country and the United States are cordial and friendly.

Whitlock Strides Ahead.

The threatened railway strike in Texas has been averted through an agreement drawn by Mr. Lloyd George.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE BATTLE OF BALLOON.



Brand Whitlock, author and prison reformer, re-elected mayor of Toledo, Ohio. Theodore E. Burton, Roosevelt candidate for mayor of Cleveland, defeated by Tom Johnson. Curtis Guild, re-elected governor of Massachusetts by an overwhelming Republican majority.

EUROPEANISM IS COSTLY.

\$800,000,000 Goes Abroad in Aliances with Nobility.

More than 400 American girls have married foreigners of noble families and many of them have taken big fortunes to their European husbands.

A French Journal, Le Petit Parisien, declared the other day that American girls who had married abroad, mostly for foreign titles, had carried off to Europe the astonishing sum of \$800,000,000. The Paris writer did not associate this statement with the reports of "light money" in America, yet the fact that hundreds of millions have gone out of the country with the title hunters may well occasion a little financial as well as a social speculation.

WILL ASK AUTO MAIL CAR.

Postal League to Press Its Plan Before Congress.

The next Congress will be asked to provide for an experiment in automobile post-offices for rural delivery service. This suggestion was made at a meeting of the Postal Progress League recently by James L. Cowles, the secretary and treasurer of the league.

Mr. Cowles estimated that the present loss to the government on rural delivery service amounted to \$172 for each route. With the adoption of automobiles and a change in the postal regulations to permit a local rural parcels delivery with a weight limit of eleven pounds, Mr. Cowles declared rural delivery would become a profit instead of a loss to the government.

POPE PLANS BANS MODERNISM.

A new encyclical issued by Pope Pius X at Rome makes a sweeping condemnation of all the so-called heresies of the present time, which he has grouped under the term "modernism."

Following out this suggestion, the league will ask Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 to test the plan. Mr. Cowles' calculations were made for a route of twelve miles covered twice a day. He estimated that the cost of these trips, including the carrier's salary, would amount to only \$5 a day, which would be more than provided for if each of some 175 families along the route paid only 3 cents a day for parcels from the town.

LIVES LOST IN EARTHQUAKE.

Firemen Opened Up at Torre la Ribera.

A violent earthquake has occurred at Torre la Ribera, in the province of Huesca, Spain. The earth opened, leaving great fissures, the disturbance being accompanied by subterranean rumblings, which caused a panic among the population. Many houses were shaken down. An unknown number of lives have been lost.

PARO FOOT LAW DEFENDED.

Dr. N. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, in an interview, defends the national pure-food law from the attacks of those who charge the increased cost of living to its operation.

Dr. Wiley admits that pure foods are worth more, and should bring higher prices in the markets than debased foods, and says that any legitimate rise in the price on this account is a benefit to the consumer rather than to the producer, and should be regarded as a blessing and not as a curse. He calls attention to the fact that while pure foods have advanced in price the adulterated articles have declined. Nevertheless he points out that the great staple articles which form 90 per cent of the food supply are not, and cannot be, affected by this law. He warns the public that in no case does the government guarantee the purity of any article manufactured and sold, but merely aims to have the goods sold for what they are.

FROM PAR AND NEAR.

People of China are pleased by rumors given forth by Secretary Taft.

European military engineers are working on a form of automobile to draw artillery.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

Overwhelming Victory for Tammany in New York.

Cleveland Mayor Re-Elected in Hard Fight with Burton.

ILLINOIS COUNTIES GO "DRY."

American Party Successful in Salt Lake City.

New York—Hearst-Republican alliance beaten by Tammany.

Cleveland, Ohio—Johnson defeats Roosevelt's candidate, Burton; secures 5-cent car fare.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Mormonism hit by election of Bransford anti-Mormon Mayor.

San Francisco—Anti-graft element wins in election of Acting Mayor Taylor and District Attorney Langdon, graft prosecutor.

Kentucky—Republicans elect Willson Governor, switching State from Democratic column.

Toledo, Ohio—Open-town platform elects Brand Whitlock (Independent) Mayor.

Columbus, Ohio—Republicans elect Bond Mayor, defeating Duncan, who declared for "hid."

Cincinnati, Ohio—Marblett, Republican, elected Mayor, city returning to Republican Leader Cox's control.

Maryland—Democrats elect Crothers Governor.

Nebraska—Republicans elect Justice of Supreme Court.

Rhode Island—Democrats re-elect Gov. Higgins.

Virginia—Democrats regain control of Legislature.

Much importance properly is attached to the results of Tuesday's elections, notwithstanding the fact that they were limited to a few States and a number of cities. With some exceptions, the voters showed a full appreciation of the issues presented to them.

Tom Johnson has been elected mayor of Cleveland for the fourth time, though by a reduced plurality, over the Republican candidate, Congressman Burton. Though the traction issue was kept to the front in the campaign, doubtless the general results of Mayor Johnson's efforts to improve and broaden the scope of the municipal service had much to do with his success. His notable victory, together with the striking defeat of the Hearst-Republican ticket in New York, brings Johnson conspicuously to the front in Democratic national politics.

The reform candidates won a splendid victory in San Francisco. District Attorney Langdon is re-elected and will continue his work of prosecuting grafters of high and low degree. In Salt Lake the American party has overthrown the Mormon element, thus loosening the strangle hold of the church on Utah politics. An important development was the desertion of the church candidates by thousands of Mormon voters, who do not desire longer to mix politics with their religion.

Kentucky has elected Willson, Republican, for Governor. Not since Taylor was unseated after the murder of Goebel has that State had a Republican executive. Maryland apparently demonstrated the effectiveness of its law to smother the negro vote by electing a Democratic governor over the Republican candidate. Rhode Island has re-elected its Democratic governor, Higgins, but its peculiar election laws have permitted it to return another strong Republican legislature.

By no means the least striking feature of the election was the sweeping success of prohibition in Illinois districts which took advantage of the new local-option law to vote on the question of saloons. The results prove that the people in many parts of the State want protection from the evils of liquor selling.

ISSUES VOTED ON.

Pennsylvania—State treasurer.

New Jersey—Liberal Governor elected.

Rhode Island—Governor and State officers.

Maryland—Governor and State officers.

Utah—Municipal officials; Mormonism an issue.

Kentucky—Voters show preference for local option law.

Nebraska—Supreme Court justice; other State officials.

California—Municipal elections; graft issue in San Francisco.

New York—County judges and sheriff; Republicans and fusionists combined.

Virginia—General Assembly, county and eight district congressional tickets out.

Ohio—Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo elect Mayors favoring liberal saloon policy.

Delaware—Two districts of State prohibit sale of liquor; one favors it; one in doubt.

Massachusetts—Governor and State officers; ten tickets resulting from Whitnigg-Brett controversy; railroad merger issue.

Illinois—Eight counties out of seven voting are completely against licensing saloons. Prohibitionists win in many districts of other counties.

Mississippi—Noel, Democratic Governor, favoring prohibition, had no opposition.

SCORES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

London, according to the census has just passed the 7,000,000 mark.

The last friend of Byron, the poet, was just dead at Darlington, New South Wales. She was Mrs. Catherine Crumner, the widow of a Waterloo veteran, and was 95 years of age.

A monument has been erected to Anna Holm in the Schlossgarten, at Mannheim, Germany. She was the wife of a carpenter, who in 1784 saved the poet Schiller from a debtor's prison.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Despite the difficulties interposed by stringent money conditions, trade generally maintains satisfactory activity, especially in the distributive branch. The efforts to bring about financial relief are unremitting, and there is more encouragement for the future in gold imports, increasing note circulation and ready acceptance of checks in local payments. Liquidation is not yet exhausted, and it is not surprising that further shrinkage is seen in values of leading commodities, together with increase in commercial defaults. In view of the limitations attending settlements through clearing, the absence of discounting facilities, the total clearings this week make a fair exhibit, although the comparison with a year ago is unfavorable.

Conservatism toward new enterprises and accommodating borrowers is imperative until credit has become firmly re-established and indications favor an early return to the normal status, but legitimate needs will have timely protection, including necessary renewals upon a proper showing.

Merchandise collections at various interior points are slower, owing to scarcity of currency, but most credits cause less apprehension than was feared and recovery from the temporary disarrangement is looked for soon. Advances indicate that country merchandising maintains reasonable proportions, and colder weather has brought an increased demand of heavy-weight apparel and household necessities. Farm work and improvements involve liberal outlays.

City trade in the leading retail lines discloses no decline, and the absorption of clothing and footwear equals expectations. Dealings in the wholesale district compare well with a year ago.

Manufacturing reflects an important change, most of the heavy industries having ample work to assure steady employment of labor for months to come, particularly in iron and steel. The market for lumber shows weaker prices and smaller shipments. Shoe factories prepare larger outputs than at this time in 1906.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 37, against 27 last week and 19 a year ago. Those with liabilities in excess of \$5,000 number 10, against 1 in 1906.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Good progress has been made in accommodating the country to the changed financial conditions, this, too, with strikingly little friction, considering the scarcity of currency and the widespread substitution of credit instruments for actual cash. At the same time wholesale and jobbing trade has quieted down very perceptibly, and the disposition in industrial lines has been to curtail production whenever possible, the aim being to avoid unnecessary or possibly burdensome accumulation of stocks.

There is a rather more optimistic tone prevailing this week than last, the outgrowth of the better feeling at the East, the large arrivals of gold from Europe, and the idea that basic conditions, both as regards the purchasing power of the people and the absence of large stocks, are better than in some preceding years of stress. There are, it is true, increasing evidences that the level of commodity prices has been for some time unusually high, and that the process of readjustment will compel numerous revisions.—Bradstreet's Commercial Review.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$15.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c per lb; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 62c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, good to choice, heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.35; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.35; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71

HERM GARDEN



Splashes for Market.
Early town splash should be ready to cut in October. Watch the market and rush it in. A heavy frost will stop the growth already made.

The Collard.
The southern collard is the surest and earliest vegetable product known to the gardener, and there is a market for collards in every town containing farmers men who were country boys—Texas Farm and Ranch.

Tickle Grass.
The stand of wild barley, or tickle grass, as it is sometimes called, is likely to be up to it not better than the stand last season, says a farmer in Iowa. The acreage has increased, and no doubt there will be many sick people when the crop is harvested.

Women and Dairy Work.
The lady manager of a dairy makes a point of getting her milk only from farms that are under medical supervision, and carried on exactly as they would be they directly supervised by her. Then the vital part of preparing the milk for delivery to the public she is able to give her undivided attention. And one can be quite sure that instead of the pernicious system of adding drugs to it to make it keep in hot weather, she will use the infinitely more hygienic, if more troublesome, method of pasteurizing it.—Women's Life.

Two Fine Strawberries.
One of the best of the newer strawberries is the Senator Dunlap, says an Ohio man in American Cultivator. It is a very early kind and keeps in bearing long enough to be classed also as a midseason variety. It is as reliable and productive as the Haverland and has a gold color and pleasant flavor. The Dunlap and a good late kind like the Grayville make a fine team for the strawberry grower. An important practical point is to put on straw enough for mulch, and winter protection to last until the bearing season and keep the berries clean.

Success of Kharkof.
About four years ago the Department of Agriculture began a systematic distribution of the Kharkof wheat, and extensive trials of this variety in co-operation with the State experiment stations. It is the hardiest winter wheat yet grown in this country and is now thoroughly established. By its use the area in which winter wheat can be successfully cultivated has been much extended to the northward and westward, particularly in Nebraska and Iowa, while a considerable amount is now grown in South Dakota and Northern Minnesota. It will be conservative to state that, wherever this wheat has been introduced, the yield per acre is being increased on an average of five bushels.

Horse and Dog Meat.
In 1906 there were slaughtered for food in the Kingdom of Saxony 12,922 horses and 3,774 dogs. This was an increase of 221 horses and 133 dogs over the year 1905.

In the whole empire in 1906, according to the Southern Farm Magazine, there were slaughtered for food 182,000 horses, and it is estimated that about 7,000 dogs go into food in the empire annually.

"Horseflesh is very generally advertised in the German newspapers, especially in those of the large industrial centers," says United States Consul H.T., "and most German cities have at least one market which makes it a specialty, claiming for it a higher percentage of nourishment than that of either beef, mutton or pork."

"Neither is it unusual to find advertisements of dog meat or for the purchase of dogs for slaughter. Nor is it possible to read the German newspapers for any length of time without coming to the conclusion that a great many dogs are killed and eaten that do not give up their lives under official inspection."

"News items detailing the arrest, trial, conviction and punishment by fine or imprisonment of men charged with killing and eating dogs that belonged to others, sometimes valuable animals or cherished household pets, are not infrequent."

Bitter Milk.
Abnormal flavors in milk and milk products may be due to a number of causes, as it is well known that certain weeds eaten by cows impart a characteristic flavor to the milk. Wild onion or garlic is a noticeable instance.

A recent bulletin of the Ontario Experiment Station gives some interesting observations on bitter milk. In this case, however, the bitter flavor was caused by a form of yeast rather than by bacteria. Numerous cheese factories in Ontario were annoyed by the development of a bitter flavor in milk and curd. From a sample of such curd a yeast-like micro-organism designated *Torula amara*, or bitter torula, was isolated. This yeast, when separated from all other micro-organisms and added to milk which had been rendered sterile by heat, produced the characteristic bitter flavor. Cultures of the yeast were added to milk, and the same and bitter manufactured from milk also possessed the bitter taste.

Preventing such troubles as bitter milk, proper care of the milk is essential. Milk cans and all other utensils should be thoroughly washed and

sterilized by heat, the milking should be done under the most favorable conditions for lessening contamination, the milk should be cooled promptly, and guarded as carefully as possible from all known sources of infection. A Farmers' bulletin of the Department of Agriculture contains suggestions for the care and handling of milk which, if followed, may be expected to lessen or prevent such troubles as arise from the growth of undesirable forms of micro-organisms in milk. This bulletin may be had free on application to the department at Washington.

The Art of Plowing.
There is an art in plowing. In other words, there is a way to do the work and get the best results, and there is a way that will be quite the opposite.

On the ground that does not need furrows for drainage, plow from the center, and to the center alternately, and in this way keep the field free from furrows and ridges, especially at the corners.

S. B. Hartman, an experienced farmer, says he has seen fields having the soil so plowed away along the lines running from center of field to outside corners by continually throwing furrows toward the outside of the field, that crops would hardly grow on a strip 8 or 10 feet wide, while much good soil was piled in a ridge along the fence where little use could be made of it except to grow briars and weeds. Starting the field in the center a few times will correct this. Some attempt to correct the ridges along the fences by plowing lines along each side. This throws the furrow from the fence, but creates a ridge along the back furrow and does not fill the low places at the corners.

By doing a little measuring before starting to plow, and occasionally while the plowing is in progress to see that all sides and corners are kept equal distances from the fence, almost any shape of lot can be plowed from the center. The furrows from the last plowing will also help in plowing from the center.

It is better to plow rather shallow in case the soil is dry, in the spring, than to plow deeper, say 7 or 8 inches. But it is best not to turn up too much subsoil excepting where it is intended to fertilize heavily, or where it is intended to get the surface soil deeper than that already on the field.

Plowing is not so simple an operation as it would appear, and it is surprising how few farmers are really good plowmen.

Winter-Butter Butter.
You cannot produce first-class winter butter unless you churn often. To churn every other day is better than once in three days, while to put it off to every fourth day is execrable practice. And yet a vast amount of butter manufactured on the latter plan is marketed every winter, much to the disgust of the dairy trade.

It is found primarily in country stores, where it has been exchanged by small dairymen at a second-rate price for groceries.

The tradesmen ship it in lots to the city market, where all the way through, whether it ends in the larder of a baker or on the table of the poor workman, it is classed as inferior and sells for a low price.

And yet the original material from which this butter was made was as good as that which is employed in turning out the 25 and 30-cent article. The inferiority of quality and consequent loss to dairymen follows, because they ignore the right principles of butter making. Suppose that a farmer, after raising a fine crop of potatoes and digging them, should allow the tubers to lie a day or two in the sun before storing them in the root cellar. Could he expect to sell the green, bitter vegetables for full market quotations? Certainly not, and even the most offense are thoroughly well aware of this fact.

And yet, those who use common sense in this respect, with inconceivable folly, will spoil good cream and butter by wanton neglect, as outlined above. It is pretty costly neglect, too, as it forfeits from 8 to 10 cents on every pound of inferior butter.

This could all be obviated by churning cream when it is fresh and pure, i.e. slightly matured, but not bitter, and manufacturing it into butter according to modern principles.

Cream should all be secured from the milk in at least twenty-four hours, and churned within the next twenty-four. This can be done usually by keeping it at a temperature of between 60 and 70 degrees. It is where cream is kept at near 40 degrees, and for several days, that it develops that bitter flavor ruinous to butter quality.—George E. Newell.

The Host Was Pleased.
"Edward Everett Hale," said a lawyer, "was one of the guests at a millionaire's dinner."

"The millionaire was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out."

"And, as the dinner progressed, he told his guests what the more expensive dishes had cost. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told, down to a penny, what he had figured it out that the grapes had cost him apiece."

"The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"Would you mind cutting me off about \$1.87 worth more, please?"—New York Tribune.

Submarine signal bells have been ordered by the French government. They are actuated by pneumatic power and are to be placed at the ends of piers at Calais, Boulogne and Havre. Also a submarine signal buoy is to be placed for trial off Havre.

TELLS W. O. T. U. OF VICTORIES.

President Lillian M. N. Stevens addresses the National Convention. At Nashville, Tenn., Friday morning the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order in the First Presbyterian church by its president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me. Between 500 and 600 delegates were in their seats when the president rapped for order.

After organization, the report of the executive committee and the appointment of committee the president delivered her annual address. She said:

Two decades ago we came here actuated by the same spirit, inspired by the same hopes, upheld by the same faith which are ours to-day.

Can we not take for this convention the motto that Frances E. Willard gave to the convention of 1887: "There is nothing incoherently but love." Her ministrations in years gone by had much to do with weakening the foundations of the liquor power and to-day we rejoice that it cannot be said as of yore: "King Alcohol is enthroned in the realm of King Cotton."

Each triumph over the liquor traffic gained in the southeast is of national value and the temperance victories in Tennessee have gladdened the hearts of good men and women everywhere.

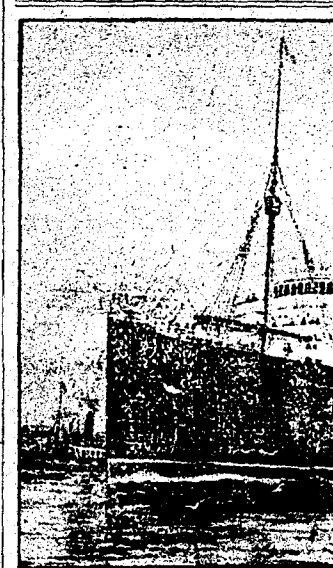
Gorgia's struggle, Gorgia's achievement will help Massachusetts, Illinois, California and all other license States to break away from the bondage of the legalized liquor traffic.

Oklahoma's triumph is of greater import than we can easily comprehend. All hail to the new State, which enters statehood life, free constitutionally from a legalized liquor traffic.

The lawless, defiant resistance of the liquor trade in Maine, Kansas and North Dakota to an unusually great degree has been overcome. Maine still remains the most conspicuous target for the liquor men and their sympathizers, and undeniably more false statements are made in the endeavor to show that prohibition there is a failure than are made in connection with any other subject on any locality on the face of the globe.

Civic Federation Platform.

The report of the committee on resolutions in the National Civic Federation convention at Chicago upon the subject of a new law for the curbing of trusts to meet the changed conditions which have arisen during a long period of active progress in the enforcement of old laws and in the removal of abuses in the management of corporations. The changes



THE LUSITANIA.

suggested are, first, to permit agreements between railroad corporations on reasonable freight and passenger rates, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and, second, as the next step in executing the will of the people to secure "justice and equality of opportunity for all," the creation of a non-partisan commission in which the interests of capital, labor and of the general public shall be represented. This commission should be empowered to deal with the whole subject of business and labor combinations and report such plans for the formation and regulation of corporations as shall preserve individual initiative, competition and the free exercise of a free contract in all business and industrial relations. In connection with this law the Civic Federation urges that legislation should modify the prohibition now existing against organizations of labor, associations of farmers and combinations of capitalists whose business is in the public interest. The proposed commission should make a thorough inquiry into the system of federal licenses for incorporations of interstate concerns. The inspection and supervision of great producing corporations should be enlarged and extended and complete publicity in the capitalization and operation of all such corporations large enough to have a monopolistic influence should be required. No expression was thought fitting on the conflict between State and federal authority, pending the final decision of the Supreme Court on this subject.

Large Steel Earnings.
In the recent quarterly meeting of the directors of the steel trust it was announced that net earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 amounted to \$43,804,285, making it the best third quarter of the year in the history of the corporation. Regular monthly dividends were declared on both common and preferred stock.

The Lake Mohonk Platform.
The annual conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., has expressed approval of the policy of the government toward the Indians in recent years and urged Congress to reduce the duties now collected on products from the Philippine Islands. Special emphasis is placed on the need of primary schools and the preparation of teachers therefor in both Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Provision should also be made for the admission of educated Porto Ricans to citizenship.

Little-a-Minute Skipt.
It is possible that the propulsion of vessels through the water may be entirely revolutionized by an invention which is being developed by Joseph Turner of New York City. The principle is an entirely new one, the triple horizontal plates, which form the propeller, working up and down with the sinuous motion of a fish. It has a lifting as well as a propelling motion, and it has the advantage over the screw propeller that the surface on both sides of each blade is efficient for propulsion. It is said that Mr. Turner intends to apply his system to aerial navigation.

SANTA FE HEAVILY FINED.

Los Angeles Judge Imposes Penalty of \$350,000 for Giving Rebates. A fine of \$350,000 was imposed on the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order in the First Presbyterian church by its president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens of Portland, Me. Between 500 and 600 delegates were in their seats when the president rapped for order.

This sentence follows the conviction of the road on Oct. 11 last by a federal grand jury, which returned a verdict of guilty on sixty-six counts after deliberating only an hour. The punishment represents a penalty of \$5,000 for each charge, but falls short of the maximum fine allowed under the law by \$300,000, though it exceeds the minimum by \$294,000.

Rejecting the Santa Fe's plea that it was not aware it was breaking the Elkins act, the judge held that the concessions had been intentionally and systematically made. Even if the company was ignorant of the law, said the decision, this would imply "a degree of negligence well nigh equivalent to guilty knowledge." The court also dismissed as unworthy of credence the statement that the sums paid were in recompense for damages to goods in transit.

GOLD IN A RECORD TRIP.

Lusitania, with \$12,000,000 on board, clips her own time. Carrying a cargo of \$12,000,000 in gold for American banks, the Cunard turbine Lusitania arrived in New York, after having beaten its own record for time across the Atlantic. The west-bound trip had been made in 4 days 18 hours and 40 minutes. The vessel has beaten the record by one hour and twelve minutes.

Incidentally the Lusitania added several new records to her credit. These include the best single day's run—618 knots, made Nov. 6—an average of more than 600 knots for every full day and an average hourly speed of 24.25 knots for the full 2,781 miles.

The former western record of the turbine, completed Oct. 11 last, was 4 days 19 hours 52 minutes. The average speed on that trip was 24 knots an hour for the distance of 2,781 miles. The best day's run was 617 knots.

The \$12,000,000 brought by the Lusitania is the largest amount of gold ever carried in a single ship, and it gives the "Cunard turbine" world's record.

To stop the loss of gold to the directors of the Bank of England have advanced the discount rate to 7 per cent. This is the first time since 1873 that the rate has been at this figure. The Bank of France also increased its discount rate

from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent and fixed its rate for loans on securities at 4 1/2 per cent. At a number of other foreign banks there was an advance in the rate of discount. But notwithstanding the drastic measures taken there were further engagements made by American bankers. The amount paid by the Government for the purchase of foreign gold engaged by America since the beginning of the present financial crisis now exceeds \$41,000,000.

Uniform Labor Laws for South.
At the recommendation of Gov. Patterson of Tennessee, the Legislature of that State at its last session passed a child labor law very much in advance of anything in force in the South. This law aroused considerable criticism on the part of those who feared that such humanitarian legislation would injure the industrial interests of the State. This has led to a call by Gov. Patterson for an interstate child labor meeting to consider the possibility of reaching an understanding among the southern commonwealths. The issue raised is whether Tennessee shall lower its provisions to the grade of other States or whether the other States shall raise their age and educational standards.

Aluminum Afloat Success.
Count Zeppelin of Germany has aroused still further interest in aeronautics circles by a recent trip in his aluminum airship. He remained aloft for seven full hours, and during that time traveled 220 miles, or at the rate of over thirty miles an hour. The airship is about 450 feet long, is of rigid aluminum, holds more than 10,000 cubic meters of gas and is driven by two Daimler motors, each of eighty-five horse power. Inside the aluminum shell are placed sixteen isolated gas bags of globular shape. There is passenger accommodation for ten persons. Although the count is 60 years old, he fully believes he will live long enough to perfect his machine so that it will be acknowledged to be a thoroughly reliable airship.

News of Minor Notes.
Americans in Manila are disaffected with Taft's speech at the opening of the assembly.

The professor of chemistry and physics at the University of Berne is a woman only 20 years old.

Secretary Wilson said American workmen of to-day live better than did Queen Elizabeth.

Already more than 10,000 schools have been established in China, where Chinese are taught precisely as the youths are taught in the schools of this country.

University students of Europe seem to indicate that men are desiring the practice of medicine and women are taking it up.

Miss Jane Addams appeals to members of Illinois women's clubs for industrial education for the consumer and the workman.

Injunction stopping the Wisconsin Attorney General's investigation of alleged franchise grabbing in Milwaukee was dissolved by the court.

Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs decided to wage war on house flies and mosquitoes, and to take action for beautifying the State.

Michigan State News

Disastrous Midnight Blaze in Ludington Drug Store.
The most disastrous fire in Ludington in a number of years occurred the other night about midnight when the entire inside of the building occupied by the drug store of F. N. Latimer was burned out. It is thought the fire started in the chimney which ran through the small store room where the unsold fireworks were stored. It was impossible for the firemen to enter the building until the windows blew out on account of the dense powder smoke and smell of acids and it was only by hard work that they saved the adjoining buildings. The losses will amount to about \$15,000. Latimer's loss on stock and fixtures aggregates \$8,000 and Dr. W. H. Taylor, who owns the building, loses about \$6,000 on the building and his entire office equipment on the second floor valued at \$2,000. The other losses were Joseph Williams, electrician, \$1,000, and H. R. Harter, photographer, about the same amount. Most of the losses are partly covered by insurance.

SALOON MEN FRIGHTENED.

Judge Stone, Delta County, Will Jail Liquor Violators.

A feeling akin to consternation prevails among the liquor element in portions of Circuit Judge Stone's jurisdiction, in Delta County. Following his recent action in sending a Dickinson county barkeeper to jail to serve a sentence for violating the liquor law, the court has in effect served notice that saloon men who persist in ignoring the statutes of the State with reference to the conduct of their business, may look for similar punishment. Fines having been found ineffectual in some cases, it is proposed now to resort to more drastic measures to put an end to an evil of which the reform forces have been complaining. Close surveillance will be kept, it is said, and liquor dealers who for the third time are found offending the majesty of the law will face the prospect of a taste of life behind bars rather than those of malfeasance.

MICHIGAN CARRIE NATION.

Mrs. John Orban, Alpena, Gives Police a Lively Tussle.

Mrs. John Orban, the local Carrie Nation, who made an attempt to clean out a saloon last spring with a hatchet, is again in jail in Alpena. She made an attempt on the same saloon and fought like a tigress with two officers went to arrest her. She bit one in three places on the arm, struck the sheriff in the face, kicked their shins and it required the efforts of half of the police force to land her in jail. The woman claims ownership to the building which has been deeded to John Beck by court decree.

MORE STUDENTS AT ANN ARBOR.

Michigan University Shows Increase of 287 in Enrollment.

Michigan still holds her place as the largest State university and is next to Harvard in number of students. According to the latest registration figures there are 4,255 students enrolled, an increase of 287 over last year. This is exclusive of the summer school, in which 500 students were enrolled. About two hundred will enter the university at the beginning of the second semester, so that Michigan may claim approximately 5,025 for the school year of 1907-1908. Harvard's total enrollment is 5,560.

BADE RIDES ON A BELT.

Falls Through a Ventilator Over Engine and Lands in Basement.

Caught in the machinery at his father's laundry while at play, Lyle, the 2-year-old son of Henry Thompson of Brighton, was tossed on to a belt and carried for some distance and thrown at his father's feet in the basement twelve feet below the first floor. The babe fell through a ventilator over the steam engine and on to the steam pipes, but despite this and his thrilling ride on the belt and his fall, he escaped with a slight abrasion on his cheek.

REWARDED FOR KINDNESS.

Kalamazoo Couple Remembered by Mayor They Benefited.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson of Kalamazoo, who are in poor circumstances, will receive a small fortune by the will of Miles H. Stebbins, who died in the county house, leaving them all of his possessions. Stebbins became ill nearly a year ago and went to a local hospital and the Johnsons, by showing him little kindness, won his friendship. After his death a will was found in which Stebbins left everything to the Johnsons. The bequest includes \$2,500 from English relatives.

BAD FIRE AT CARROLLTON.

Three Buildings Destroyed by Early Morning Blaze.

Fire that started from unknown cause in the old Methodist church at Carrollton, on the old 2 o'clock in the morning spread to the town hall and a large frame dwelling, owned by Andrew Detzel and occupied by James Burch. The buildings were totally destroyed. The loss is divided as follows: Town hall, \$5,000; Methodist church, \$2,000, and Detzel's residence, \$1,000, partially covered by insurance.

AFTER STATE ROAD MONEY.

Stretch One and One-Half Miles Out of Battle Creek Cost \$4,000.

Horatio S. Earle, State highway commissioner, completed his official inspection of the new road built by business men and farmers from Battle Lake to Battle Creek, and pronounced it satisfactory. He will take measures toward securing \$830 from the State to assist the road builders. The new road cost \$4,500 for one and one-half miles, and Earle says it is one of the best in Michigan.

Kalamazoo Player Badly Hurt.

Egbert Gleason, left half on the Kalamazoo Normal eleven, was probably fatally injured in a game against Ferris in a struggle at Big Rapids. He tackled a runner and fell on the base of his brain. He was unconscious for several hours.

Get Away with \$1,000.

The postoffice and general store at Vulcan was robbed the other night, the entrance being effected by breaking open the back door. Seven hundred dollars' worth of stock and \$200 in money was taken.

BASEBALL PLAY DENTIST.

Rockland Boys Fall Teeth of Victim and Throaten Them with Death. A serious case of hazing among the boys of the public schools is reported from Rockland. Pulling the teeth of fellow pupils was the practice of the guilty youngsters concerned, and it was accompanied by threats of the loss of dentists' dissection. One boy, who had lost several teeth, became seriously affected as a result of the operation that he was forced by his father to explain how the injury had been done. Arrests were made, but the matter has been settled out of court and the hazing tactics have been abandoned.

Within Our Borders.

Eight thousand barrels of first-class apples have been shipped from Carsonville.

Robbers broke into the Midland Clothing house and secured goods valued between \$25 and \$50.

Bert Puttee, who was shot by hold-up men in his saloon on Canal street, Grand Rapids, is gaining strength and will recover.

Matt Dubank fell 400 feet down the shaft at the Tamarack mine, Calumet, and was instantly killed. He leaves a family in Europe.

Miss Mathilda Pugh Calumet, who fell while carrying a pail of boiling water, and was scalded terribly by the water, is dead in Houghton.

Two men held up O. W. Drisalle, former postmaster at Oscineke, and relieved him of 97 cents. Bills and valuable papers were overlooked.

Hugh Bonner, a Port Huron plumber, will lose one of his legs as the result of a boiler weighing 3,200 pounds, falling upon the member.

Arthur Rogers, a wealthy farmer living two miles from Hancock, cut his wife's throat with a razor and then committed suicide with the same weapon.

Max and Joe Laboe, brothers living at Wyandotte, pleaded guilty in Circuit Court to a charge of horse stealing and were sentenced to two to five years at Jackson.

Samuel Cowell, 66 years old, an inmate of the Soldiers' home, was struck by a car near the home in Grand Rapids and received injuries from which he died at the home hospital.

Ernest Murzy, 27 years old, of Cornucopia, died of typhoid fever after an illness of seven weeks. A brother died of the same disease Oct. 15. No one will volunteer to take care of the family.

"I'm the devil; I'm the world; I'm Him!" cried Charles Glore of Parma, who became suddenly insane over religion. He seized the flywheel of an engine, but was overpowered before he was injured.

J. C. Crowley, for sixteen years secretary of the Building and Loan Association, died in Adrian as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, with which he was taken a short time before while fixing the furnace fire.

The new law providing for the painting of all gasoline cans red has now gone into effect. Although under the shadow of the dome where the law was made, not one-half the cans presented at Lansing stores had been painted.

Arrangements are being made to extradite Edwin Mariel from the State of Washington. He is wanted in Minnesota for breaking and entering, and Gov. Warner has issued his warrant on the Governor of Washington for his extradition.

The regents of the U. of M. have dropped their case against Edward Bros. for selling typewritten prints of the lectures given by law professors. The regents paid the costs. Edwards Bros. had long ago received explicit grant to do this work on the lectures they sold.

After living under the same roof in Flint but apart from her husband with whom she had parted four years ago, Mrs. Nellie Vosburg was granted a divorce. Her husband, Edward M. Vosburg, formerly of Detroit, one of the proprietors of the Bryan house, was ordered to pay her \$2,500 alimony.

Grief-stricken because the woman he loved had married another, a well-dressed man, known in Los Angeles as Herbert Welch, entered a lodging house there and, after asking permission to use the telephone, sprang to a bureau where a revolver lay and shot himself fatally in the breast. It is believed he gave an assumed name. His home is in Michigan.

All employees of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, according to announcement, will have a reduction in wages on Dec. 1 of 12 1/2 per cent. Voluntary raises were given at the first of the year and in the spring. Copper Range Consolidated reduces wages 5 per cent. This affects 2,500 C. & H. men and about 2,000 Copper Range employees. No reduction in output is likely.

Robert, 4-year-old son of Robert Hadon of Flint, helped himself to a handful of matches while alone in the kitchen and then went into the haymow of the barn at the rear of the house to play. The fire department failed to get there in time to prevent the destruction of the barn, but the adjacent residence was saved in a scorched condition. The loss is about \$500, partially covered by insurance.

Floyd Osborn, a young man of Sherman township, was accidentally shot and perhaps disabled for life by a hunter in the woods near his home. He received the entire charge in his face and chest, one shot going through his nose and others tearing his cheeks and shoulders. The hunters had started a partridge and fired, and Osborn was in line of the charge. When the hunters heard Osborn's cry and saw him fall they fled into the thicket and disappeared.

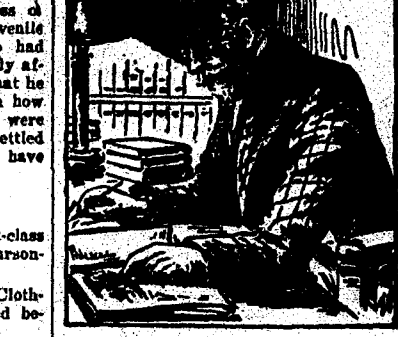
Dr. E. Willard was accidentally shot by Judge J. W. Byers of Iron Mountain, while the two were on a rabbit hunting expedition. Dr. Willard hid in a thicket and a rabbit ran across the path, Judge Byers firing and striking Dr. Willard in the shoulder. The injury is not serious.

The semi-annual appointment of the primary school funds is being made. The State distributes among the primary schools of Michigan \$2,080,823, which is apportioned at the rate of \$4 per capita. The number of children of school age participating in the apportionment is 747,001.

Clyde Mitchell, 13-year-old son of Daniel Mitchell, living two miles south of Beaverton, was fatally shot when his brother, Erwin, fell down and his gun was discharged. The load took effect in the younger boy's head. The boys had been out on a hunting trip and were returning home at dusk.

Mrs. Fred Banks, aged about 40 and living near Galien, is under arrest charged with beating with a hoe her neighbor, Mrs. Trumby, about the same age. Mrs. Trumby is in bed as the outcome of her injuries. It is said the women have had a "feud" for several months, over some trivial matter.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1200—Jews expelled from England.

1492—Columbus landed on the island of Cuba. Island of Guadeloupe discovered by Columbus.

1500—Columbus arrived a prisoner at Cadix, Spain.

1589—Paris attacked by Henry IV.

1605—The Gunpowder plot discovered.

1674—New York city evacuated by the Dutch.

1681—Algiers bombarded by the French.

1693—La Salle and his followers left the Lavaca river on the Gulf coast in search of the Mississippi.

1687—Gov. Andros of New York arrived at Hartford and demanded the surrender of Connecticut's liberal charter.

1688—Landing of William III. at Torbay.

1701—City of Philadelphia chartered by William Penn.

1715—Treaty signed by which the Low Countries were ceded to Emperor Charles VI.

1730—Earthquake destroyed Lima and the port of Callao.

1755—Nearly 60,000 persons perished in earthquake at Lisbon.

1765—Stamp act came into force. Governors of all the Colonies except Rhode Island took oath to execute the Stamp act.

1772—First town meeting held in Boston.

